



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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C O N T E N T S

First Recognition of the American Flag	Frontispiece
The Untold Story of George Washington and the French Alliance Elizabeth S. Kite	69
A Message from the President General	79
Unforgotten Ann Rutledge Bernie Babcock	80
Mount Vernon: A Monument to American Idealism Jean Stephenson	85
January's Heroes of the Revolution Florence Seville Berryman	93
Mount Vernon of the Past Everett S. Brown	98
State Conferences	100
D. A. R. Chapter Honors General Clark Kate Milner Rabb	104
Book Reviews Ella Loraine Dorsey	106
Work of the Chapters	108
National Defense Committee	114
Registrar General's Department	117
Genealogical Department	120
D. A. R. State Membership	125
National Board of Management: Official List of	126

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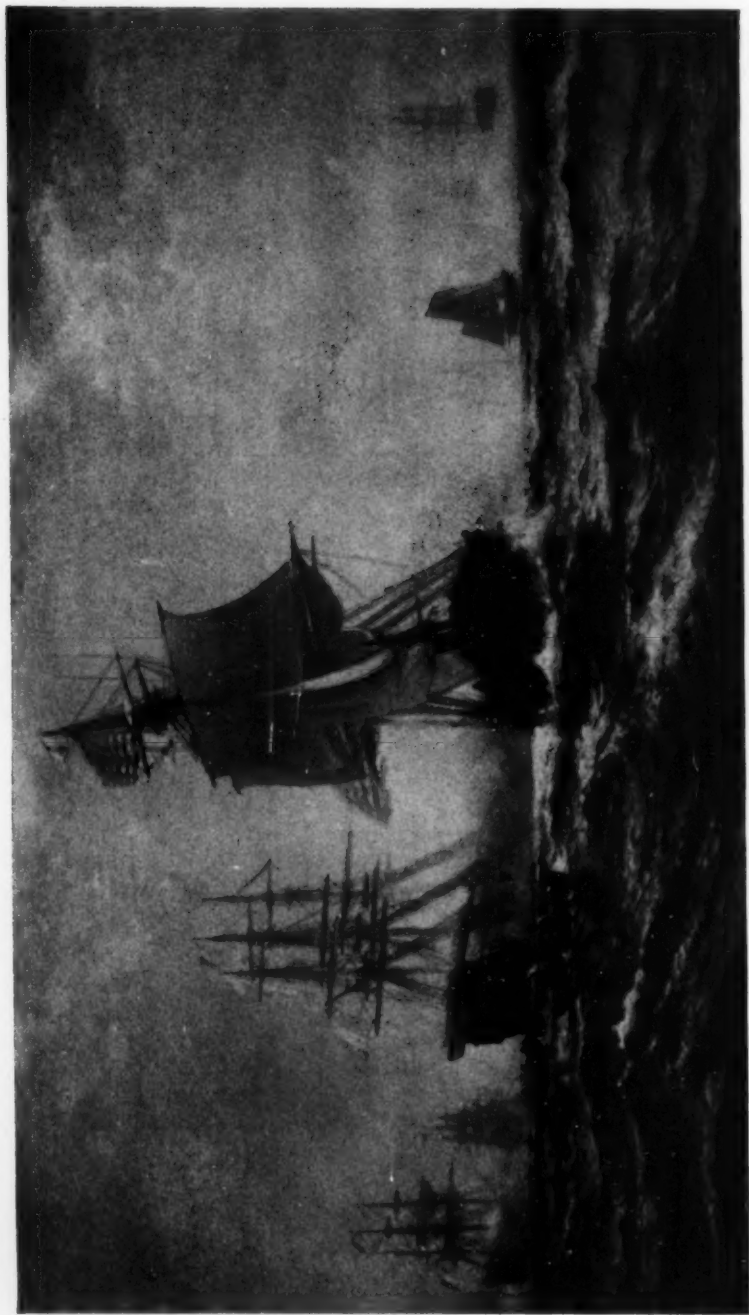
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FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, 150 YEARS AGO
U. S. Ranger, John Paul Jones commanding, receives the salute of nine guns from the French fleet in Quiberon Bay, France, on February 14, 1778



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The Untold Story of George Washington and the French Alliance

by

Elizabeth S. Kite

THE prosperity universal in America today makes it difficult to comprehend the privation and suffering of the American people in 1778, especially that of the army during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. It requires that background, however, to understand the overwhelming joy felt by patriots generally and by the army particularly when it became known that the most powerful State in Europe, next to the enemy they were fighting, had thrown its forces into the scale with those of the suffering Colonists.

It was but natural that the army more keenly than any other group in America should have felt this joy. The hope of French aid was rather vague in the general mind; but in

THIS is really an "untold story" and one of great interest. The French Alliance was the crucial point of the Revolution and Gérard, some day in the future, will be hailed the greatest of all French Ambassadors to the United States; as he truly was. There is no doubt whatever that he saved the Alliance and, in saving that, the United States.

DR. JOHN C. FITZPATRICK,
Editor of "Washington's Diaries."

the army there was not a man who did not know that the guns they were carrying, the ammunition they were firing, the clothes they were wearing and the tents and blankets protecting them, for the most part, had been sent to them from France. These army supplies had been reaching America since March, 1777, the date of the arrival at Portsmouth,

New Hampshire, of the supply-laden ships, the *Amphitrite* and the *Mercur*. They brought the first of that succession of cargoes which continued to be deposited at convenient places on our shores during the ensuing spring and summer, and which alone made possible the campaign of the North, ending in the victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga.

With these supplies had also come some of the most capable artillery officers and engineers: Du Portail, L'Enfant, the Baron von Steuben, the Baron de Kalb, Pulaski and others of immortal memory. But now in 1778 something new had happened; an Alliance with France had been formed and that meant not only that disciplined and seasoned troops would shortly join the brave but comparatively raw recruits that were gathered together under Washington, it meant more than that; more, even, than the fresh courage which the news inspired; it meant that in siding openly with the patriots, France had pinned permanently in Europe a large body of British troops and a considerable part of the British fleet which it would be

impossible thenceforward to send to America since they would be needed to repel invasion at home.

George Washington's attitude in the beginning had not been particularly friendly towards France. It could not have been otherwise since his whole military experience had been acquired fighting that nation on the frontiers during the French and Indian War. Times had changed, however, and brought face to face with the bald issues of the contest

with the Mother Country, Washington realized the absolute need for military assistance from some powerful source. It is not surprising, therefore, that a warm friendship sprang up between the Commander-in-Chief of the American army and the French Minister Plenipotentiary, who was sent with a French fleet to

America immediately after the consummation of the Alliance, and who reached the seat of Government in the Colonies, July 12, 1778.

From the first, consultations were necessary and frequent between these two high officials regarding the military campaigns which it was imperative should be carried on in the spirit of the Alliance, although the instructions of the French Minister

of Foreign Affairs imposed upon him the utmost regard for the wishes and purposes of both the Commander-in-Chief and of the Congress.

The man who had been chosen to fill this important post of First Minister from His Most Christian Majesty to the newly recognized States, Conrad-Alexandre Gérard, was particularly fitted to carry out its duties, and to impose respect while he also inspired feelings of friendliness in all with whom he

T R A I T É
D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE,
CONCLU
ENTRE LE ROI
ET
LES ÉTATS-UNIS
DE
L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE,
Le 6 Février 1778.



A P A R I S,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCLXXVIII.

came in contact. Moreover, he was thoroughly informed regarding every phase of the Comte de Vergennes thought regarding America, having held the post of confidential secretary to the latter from the accession of Louis XVI to the Throne. As he spoke English fluently, Gérard had been at Versailles the main channel of communication between his Chief and the American Commissioners. Especially had he been intimately associated with Silas Deane, first political and commercial agent sent by the Secret Committees of Correspondence and of Commerce, and who arrived at the French Court in July, 1776.

As for Gérard's earlier career, it may be summed up in a few words. From his youth he had been trained in the diplomatic service of his country. He had been first secretary of Embassy at the Court of the Elector Palatin and later at Vienna; at which latter place he acted more than once as Chargé d'Affaires and besides was sent on several important missions, all of which he managed with judgment and decision. He was recalled to France by the Comte de Vergennes after the latter had taken over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1774. As Gérard had been the agent of France in the drawing up of the Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the United States, he was given plenipotentiary powers in order to sign them with Franklin, Deane and Lee, which act was accomplished on February 6, 1778. Having been successful in this negotiation it was natural that Gérard should be the one chosen to see the articles were properly understood and the provisions of the

Alliance carried out in America.

The arrival in Philadelphia, of the French Minister to the United States was the occasion of a general rejoicing. *The Pennsylvania Packet*, leading newspaper of the Congress, announced the event in an issue dated July 14, 1778, as follows:

"Early last Sunday afternoon, His Excellency, Mr. Gérard, Ambassador from Her Most Christian Majesty to the United States, arrived in this city. He was accompanied to an elegant apartment provided for him in Market Street by a Committee of Congress appointed for the purpose . . ."

Gérard's own account of his reception is to be found in his first despatch sent from Philadelphia the next day. He recounted that after a journey of ninety-one days he had landed at Chester in Pennsylvania where he was met by a delegation of four members of Congress; he then continues: "One of the members spoke in French; his address was filled with expressions of admiration and gratitude for the King. I tried to reply in a way to confirm the impressions which the generosity of His Majesty would naturally produce."

When they arrived in Philadelphia they were greeted by a discharge of artillery, "and troops ranged in different bodies in the handsomest street of the town." He was then taken direct to the residence of General Arnold, governor of the city, "where," he says: "I was asked to remain until a suitable place could be prepared for me in a city devastated by the enemy and deprived of everything." He was given the room used by General Howe during the late winter when the British occupied Philadelphia.

Speaking further of his reception Gérard says: "Nothing could equal the eagerness shown by nearly every member of Congress and other persons of distinction to see me and to express their feelings upon the procedure of the King. I fear I would seem to exaggerate were I to give the exact words which even the least demonstrative have used and continue to use in their conversations with me. President Laurens, upon whom I called soon after my arrival, has not been the least enthusiastic . . ."

A few days later he wrote: "I see familiarly the principle members of Congress and the frankness with which they express themselves to me seems to depend equally upon the popular character which is their principle, and the confidence which the conduct of the King has inspired. He is called "Protector of the Rights of Man," which is the toast the most used.

"Certain persons are preparing to arrange a reception and introduction to Congress, and seem afraid they may not show me sufficient honor. I tell them that my personal sobriety makes me wish that it may be as simple as the dignity of the King will permit. Such matters are totally new for Congress, and they are embarrassed in the choice of a title and the right form in conferring it . . ."

The first official reception given by Congress to the representative of a Foreign Power occurred early in August, 1778. The details, interesting though they are, will not detain us here, for our present object is the army rather than Congress. In order to realize how the army felt about the Alliance, we must go back to the time, early in May of this same year, when the good news reached the camp at Valley Forge.

Throughout that winter of suffering a veritable pall hung over the country. Although the victory of Saratoga the autumn previous had changed fundamentally for the better the Colonist cause, especially in the effect it had in winning the esteem and admiration of friendly European Powers, yet its results had not become apparent among the patriots themselves. On the contrary, the jealousies and animosity it engendered nearly wrecked the cause which in reality it served. The very existence of the army as an organized body was at stake, while the authority of the Commander-in-Chief

trembled in the balance. What gave the enemies of the cause and the self-seekers such leeway for action was primarily the uncertainty that existed in the minds of the members of Congress and consequently of the country at large, regarding the prospects of aid coming from some powerful European friend. Owing to the difficulties of transportation and to a series of misadventures, no word had reached America from their Commissioners at the Court of France since August, 1777. Nearly ten months of unbroken silence seemed, even to the most optimistic, almost equivalent to refusal. Still the patriots hoped on. Especially did the Army and General Washington cling to the forlorn hope of receiving early in the Spring assurances of effective aid. On the 2nd of May, 1778, a mounted horseman bearing dispatches and, above all, the precious Treaties from France came riding late in the afternoon into the quaint town of York in Pennsylvania, where the Congress had sought refuge the previous September when driven out of Philadelphia by the triumphant British. It was a Saturday afternoon and the delegates had all dispersed. Quickly the old State-house bell was tolled and then one after another of the delegates arrived, eager to learn the cause of this unusual proceeding. They gathered in the Council-chamber and listened awestruck to the reading of the documents. Already, a day earlier, the Commander-in-Chief received the news brought by a messenger sent by Simeon Deane, bearer of the Treaties, as he passed through Bethlehem in Pennsylvania on his way to the seat of Congress. General Wash-



CONRAD ALEXANDER GERARD

First Minister from France to the United States, 1778. From the original picture in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, painted by order of Congress, by C. W. Peale

ington wrote at once to the President of Congress:

"Valley Forge,
May 1st, 1778.

To
The President of Congress,

" . . . With infinite pleasure I beg to congratulate Congress on the very important and interesting advices brought by the frigate *Sensible*. General McDougal and Mr. Dean were so obliging as to transmit to me the outlines of the good tidings. As soon as the Congress may think it expedient, I shall be happy to have an opportunity of announcing to the army, with the usual ceremony, such parts of the intelligence as shall be proper, and sanctioned by authority. I have mentioned the matter to such officers as I have seen; and I believe no event was ever received with more heart-felt joy . . .

I have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Two days later the President of Congress sent the official news to the Commander-in-Chief, which reached the latter after he had written the orders for the following day, May 6th. In the *Order Book of the Revolution*, now in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, if one turns the yellow pages to the fifth of May, 1778, will be found under the caption "After orders" a detailed account of the celebration of this joyful event which was ordered for the morrow. The opening paragraph is as follows:

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States and finally by raising up a powerful friend among the Princes of the Earth to establish our Liberty and Independence, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine Goodness and celebrating the important events which we owe to His benign Interposition."

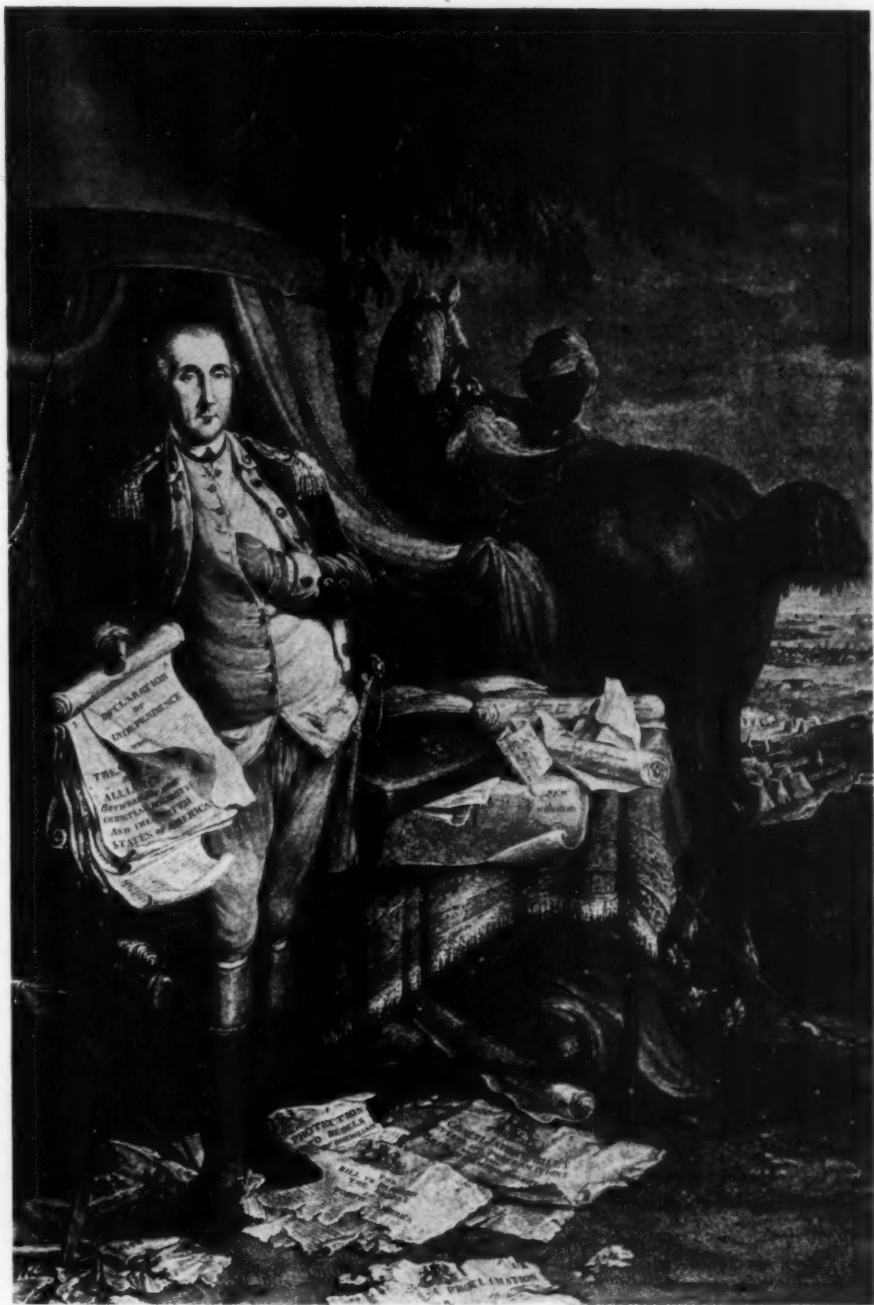
Detailed instructions followed. The celebration began with the

drawing up of the troops, the reading of the proclamation and an address by the Chaplain of each Regiment. This was followed by *feux de joie* and cheering by the men: "Long live the King of France!" "Long live the friendly European Powers!" "long live the United States!" each three times, followed by further *feux de joie*, after which the troops withdrew. A banquet was served to the officers and every man had measured out to him by order of General Washington, a half gill of rum.

Baron de Kalb, in a letter to the Comte de Broglie (Stevens Facsimiles No. 821), in which the events of the day are recounted in great detail, adds:

" . . . Every one is enchanted with the generosity of the King. They sing his praises. They vow to him an eternal and boundless gratitude. They can hardly recover from the astonishment into which the disinterestedness of the Monarch has thrown them. There is no doubt of the sincerity of their feelings. The Tories know not what to say, because it is so noble, so sublime, and so far above anything they could conceive, that their joy is inexpressible. All hearts therefore seem to belong to Louis XVI."

Many other letters might be cited in confirmation of the feelings of gratitude that filled the hearts of the Revolutionary soldiers at France's generosity. From the first the French Minister, M. Gérard, took the deepest interest in the army and a number of his dispatches are devoted to lengthy descriptions of its organization and condition, to the disadvantages under which it suffered in the beginning, to the efforts put forth to correct its constitution and so forth. All of them breathe ad-



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON
Given to Minister Gérard on the occasion of his visit to the American Army

miration for the courage of the men and for the spirit of the army as a whole. Writing in December, 1777, Gérard said:

"As to the morale of the men, every one seems to be of the same opinion, that in general they have a courage cold and solid; some Provinces furnishing men who, if I may so express it, are truly audacious. In general the soldiers show a better spirit than the officers; they are more docile and show themselves more ashamed at any display of ignorance . . ."

As for the feeling of the men for France, Gérard reports that (No. 14) "General Washington and a number of Generals have told me that if the Army were informed that Congress contemplated any move contrary to the Alliance, it would be disposed to revolt. There are no truer patriots and none more zealous. The principle officers from the different Provinces have taken great pains to assure me in the most positive and satisfying way, that the same dispositions exist among the people in the different states . . ."

In December, 1778, describing the long and frequent interviews he had with the Commander-in-Chief regarding an expedition against Canada, he said (No. 78): "He (Washington) thanked me sincerely for my observations and explanations, and showed the most marked admiration for the King and an unlimited confidence in the attitude of His Majesty towards America, and he expressed himself with great delicacy of feeling regarding his attachment to the Alliance of the States with France. Since General Washington has been here we have seen each other every day; he seems to me to merit as man and as citizen, as much praise as for his military talents. . . ." (No. 49)

Repeatedly General Washington had urged the French Minister to permit the Army to give expression to its sentiments of loyalty and gratitude to the King by rendering it a visit in person. It was not until May 2, 1779, that this invitation was accepted. Gérard, in his 79th despatch, informed his Court of the

reception accorded him by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Army while the latter was encamped at Middlebrook in New Jersey.

He told how the State of Pennsylvania paid his expenses to the border, providing him with a company of Light Horse, composed of some of the most distinguished citizens who had wished to "*me faire cortège*." In Trenton he was received and dined by the Governor of the Jerseys and then was conducted to Middlebrook by a company of Light Horse from the army which had been sent to meet him; three miles outside camp a detachment of the army with a General at the head met him, and two miles beyond General Washington himself was waiting to receive the distinguished guest. A house next that of the Commander-in-Chief had been prepared to receive him and his suite. Gérard, always simple in his manners, seeing that a guard of honor had been stationed in front of the residence, asked that it be sent away; at this the officer in command showed so much disappointment that he was permitted to remain. For the rest we will let the French Minister himself speak:

"On my arrival at General Headquarters I was greeted by thirteen cannon-shots, which is the salute adopted by the United States. . . ."

"Sixteen hundred men from different Army corps, were then made to go through different manoeuvres and all seemed eager to appear before the Minister of the King.

"Military knowledge is not my specialty, but in so far as the habit of seeing well-disciplined troops can give authority to my judgment, it seemed to me that the American marched and manoeuvred in an astonishing way; the exercise of firing was well executed, although General Washington observed to

me that he never had sufficient powder to use it when exercising on parade or even during instructions. The entire corps had a truly military air and much more unity than was to be expected from troops which renew themselves in great part every year. They are well fed, well armed and well clothed. Congress and the different States take pains to treat them well; satisfaction is general and there reigns in the Army a general spirit and a unity which leaves nothing to be desired. . . . The warmth of their feeling for France and the Alliance broke out repeatedly during my stay at Camp and I have reason to be infinitely pleased with all that I saw and observed. The personal courtesy of General Washington surpassed all expression, which was perfectly reflected in the conduct of every one else. I had the opportunity to secure an excellent portrait of the General of which I hope Monseigneur will permit me to make him a present.

I am, with the most profound respect,
Monseigneur,

Your very humble and very obedient
servitor,

GERARD.

Mgr. le Comte de Vergennes.

James Thacher in his *Military Journal* speaks of the celebration in rather more detail. For the 2nd May, 1779, we read:

"The whole of our Army in this quarter was paraded in martial array in a spacious field, and a stage was erected for the accommodation of the gentleman and lady spectators. At a signal of thirteen cannon the great and splendid cavalcade approached in martial pomp and style. A very beautiful troop of light Horse commanded by Major Lee, a Virginian, marched in front, then followed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his Aide de Camp, next the foreign ministers and their retinues (the Spanish envoy, Don Juan de Miralles was also a guest), and the general officers and their aides closed the procession. Having arrived on the field of parade, the Commander-in-Chief, with the Foreign Ministers, and general officers passed in front of the line of the army from right to left, in review and received the military honors due to their rank; after which the gentlemen dismounted

and retired to the stage, and took their seats with Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Knox, and a number of other ladies who had arrived in their carriages. The army then performed the field manoeuvres and evolutions, with firing of cannon and musketry. The business of the day was closed by the troops parading in front of the stage and playing the marching salute to their Excellencies. The whole performance was conducted with such marked regularity and precision as to reflect great honor on the character of our army, and afford the Commander-in-Chief, and the spectators the highest degree of satisfaction. On this occasion we cannot but pride ourselves on the conspicuous figure exhibited by our Commander-in-Chief. While mounted on his noble bay charger, his statue appeared remarkable, and being a good horseman, he displays a lofty carriage, and benign dignity of demeanor, and I hope not to incur the charge of undue partiality, when I say his appearance was incomparably more majestic than either of his illustrious visitors."

In a second despatch, written the day after his return from camp, the French Minister spoke further of the impression which Washington had made upon him, he said: "I have had a number of conversations with General Washington, some of which have lasted three hours—I will limit myself here to saying that the esteem which I have conceived for his intelligence, moderation, patriotism, and virtue is as great as that for his military talents and the incalculable services which he has rendered to his country."

Minister Gérard was not destined long to represent his Court at the American capital. Almost immediately after his arrival he was seized with a malarial fever that no medical skill at that time available was able to cure. Months before his release from duty, in private letters to the Minister, he implored to be relieved. To the very end, however, he remained at the helm and was successful in aiding Congress steer the Ship of State past threatening barriers upon which the Alliance

might have been wrecked. His last efforts were directed towards clarifying the basis for formulating instructions for the Peace Commissioners, John Adams and John Jay. When those difficult negotiations were ended his work was done, and he left on the same ship with the Commissioners in September, 1779.

Before leaving America, however, many honors were conferred upon him. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, was given degrees from Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, and Congress ordered a portrait of him painted by Peale. This portrait, which now hangs above the Liberty Bell, in Philadelphia, and opposite the portrait of Lafayette, represents at full length the first Minister of His Most Christian Majesty to the United States. He is dressed in

the scarlet uniform of office, and stands by an open window through which the now historic Independence Hall of Philadelphia is visible. Above, in the right-hand corner, a symbolic representation, now almost too faded to attract attention, was added in which can be dimly discerned two clasped hands, in recognition of Gérard's vital connection with the French Alliance.

Honors were also bestowed upon him after his return to France. He was named *Conseilleur d'Etat* and *Preteur royal à Strasburg*, which post he held till the time of his death, with the added duties of *Commissaire des limites*. The end was undoubtedly hastened by the malady contracted in America from which he never wholly recovered. He died in his native city of Strasburg in 1790.



The Lament of a Genealogist

By CARRIE P. WILSON

My "hobby" is an ancient beast
Not found in any Zoo,
But if you wish to hear of him
I'll tell it—just to you.

He looks like nothing on the earth
Nor in the sky, nor sea—
Yet sometimes when I ride him hard
He throws me "up a tree."

He "traces lines" and tangles up
My many "Johns" and "Kates,"
And when I scratch my head to think,
He storms: "I want some dates."

But fam'ly trees do not abound
With "dates" such as he wants,
So I am forced to search around
In unaccustomed haunts.

His many "wills" are puzzling, still
I con them o'er and o'er,
Until he nearly drives me wild
With, "Which Nancy married Moore?"

He loves to crack the "nuts" that hang
On old ancestral trees—
To look within if he can find
"A grandpa for Louise."

My hobby is a noble steed,
Though sometimes wandering far;
If it were not for such as he,
We'd have no D. A. R.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

*"Let no man value at a little price
A virtuous woman's counsel! her wing'd spirit
Is feather'd oftentimes with heavenly words."*

—George Chapman

FEBRUARY is the month that taps our consciousness with its important commemorative dates.

We can all recall our childhood experience of the suspense, the mysteries and the glamor of St. Valentine's Day, and how, as we grew older, the great importance of two other dates was borne in upon us until observance of them became a fixed habit and a responsibility.

In our Society the twelfth and the twenty-second of February are so much a part of the year's program in chapter life that any suggestion or reminder from me is superfluous.

In this connection the thought occurs to me that the women of America have just cause for pride because of the fact that the lives and destinies of both Washington and Lincoln were greatly influenced by the women of their families.

To Mary Ball and Betty Lewis, his mother and sister, was Washington particularly devoted. He respected their opinions and gave heed to their counsels, and the ties of sympathy and mutual understanding were very strong indeed.

All the world knows what Martha Washington meant to her husband. Gentle and self-effacing she was, content with whatever life brought her. By her unselfishness and her capable management of the home, wherein serenity and comfort reigned, she helped her distinguished husband to accept his honors with dignity and ease and to bear his burdens as became a gallant soldier and a great statesman.

The mother of Abraham Lincoln had the spirit and the courage of pioneer women—those women who endured hardships, overcame obstacles and never said die. All of her sterling qualities the mother bequeathed to her son, and whatever debt the world owes Lincoln, it must also acknowledge an equally great one to Nancy Hanks.

Of her, Lincoln said: "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother. Blessings on her memory."

The woman power has the same potency today that it had one hundred and fifty or even one hundred years ago and woman's share of influence has unquestionably been broadened. It is no longer limited to the training of her children and the voicing of opinion within the confines of her home. Through the selfsame avenues that have always been assigned to the domain of man, it has a direct and forceful expression. To use that privilege wisely and honorably is a solemn obligation which woman has imposed upon herself.

In the spirit of the pioneer mothers and the gifted, inspiring helpmates, let us bend our God-given influence to the betterment of all mankind.

GRACE H. BROSSAU,
President General.

UNFORGOTTEN ANN RUTLEDGE

by

Bernie Babcock

WHEREVER the life story of Abraham Lincoln is told, there is told also one of the most beautiful love stories ever written—the love of Abe Lincoln for Ann Rutledge. So strangely and strongly was his life and character influenced by his great passion and its untimely ending, Abraham Lincoln never entirely outlived the loss of his first love, as after-year references to her disclose.

Who was this forgotten Ann Rutledge whose name for all time will be linked with that of the immortal Lincoln, although death claimed her before she was a bride? One of the founders of New Salem was James Rutledge, who moved to Illinois from Kentucky in 1829. He was born in South Carolina and belonged to the Rutledge family of that State whose name appears on the Declaration of Independence. The Rutledge family consisted, in addition to the father and mother, of nine children, three born in Kentucky, six in Illinois. Ann was the third child.

Herdon, who speaks from his own knowledge and from information obtained from Ann's family, says this of Lincoln's lost love: "She was a beautiful girl and by her winning ways attracted people to her so firmly that she soon became the most popular young lady in the village. She had a moderate education, but was not cultured, except by contrast with those around her. One of her strong points was her womanly skill.

She was dexterous in the use of the needle, her needlework being the wonder of the day. At every 'quilting' Ann was a necessary adjunct and her nimble fingers drove the needle more swiftly than anyone's else. Lincoln used to escort her to and from these quilting-bees, and on one occasion even went into the house—where men were considered out of place—and sat by her side as she worked on the quilt."

L. M. Greene, according to Herndon, remembered Ann well. He says of her: "She was amiable and of exquisite beauty and her intellect was quick, deep and philosophic as well as brilliant. She had a heart as gentle and kind as an angel and full of love and sympathy. Her sweet and angelic nature was noted by everyone who met her. She was a woman worthy of Lincoln's love."

Mrs. Hardin Bale, who knew Ann personally, says of her: "Miss Rutledge had auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. She was pretty; slightly slender. In every way she was a good-hearted young woman. She was about five feet two inches high and weighed in the neighborhood of a hundred and twenty pounds. She was beloved by all who knew her. In speaking of her death and her grave, Lincoln once said to me, 'My heart lies buried there'."

Ann's hair has been mentioned in more than one memory sketch. It is generally described as golden, although some call it auburn. Mrs.

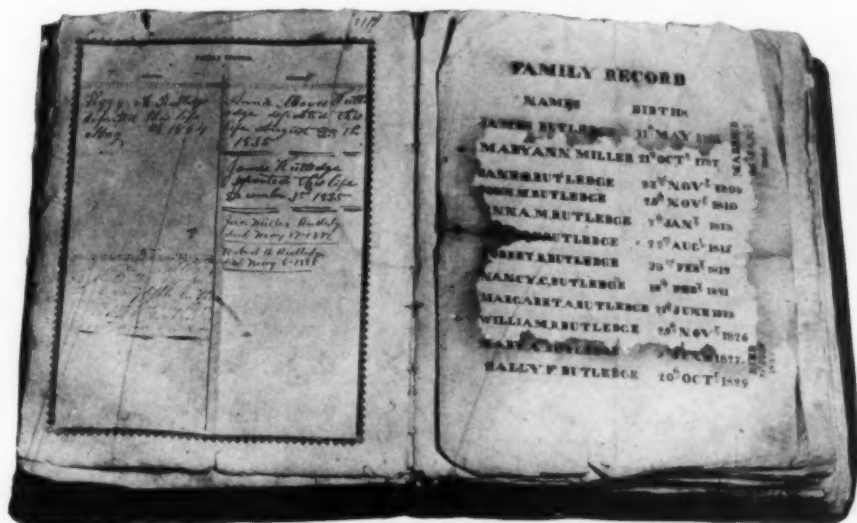


PHOTO OF RUTLEDGE BIBLE SHOWING ENTRY OF ANN'S BIRTH AND RECORD OF HER DEATH

Sarah Rutledge Saunders, sister of Ann, in a letter to the author of "The Soul of Ann Rutledge," says her mother spoke often in the years after she had gone of Ann's beautiful hair.

Some Lincoln biographers give little space to the Ann Rutledge love story. Nicolay and Hay devote but five lines to it, as if it were a matter of small importance compared with the affairs of state to which their work is largely devoted. Mr. Herndon, on the other hand, who was Abraham Lincoln's closest personal friend for years and whose biography is the final source of information on the subject, has much to tell, a story throwing a side light on the Lincoln character which would otherwise be lost.

The romance of Abe Lincoln and Ann Rutledge has been told many times.

When, after his flat-boat trip to New Orleans, Abe Lincoln located

at New Salem, he found Ann Rutledge engaged to the richest young merchant in the village, known as John McNeil. Later it developed that McNeil's real name was McNamar. For some reason he had changed it after leaving his old home in New York. It was when he was ready to return to New York to get his mother and sister he revealed his identity. Ann was no doubt somewhat shocked and perhaps wondered to what extent her lover's art of deception might some time lead.

For many months after he left New Salem Ann looked for a letter from John McNamar. But none came. When convinced that she would hear no more of her former lover, Ann accepted Lincoln's attentions.

Although tall and ungainly, homely and poor, Abe Lincoln possessed some wonderful charm for the beautiful girl and his suit made progress toward that happy stage



VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL GRAVE AND SIMPLE STONE

NEW GRAVE AT OAKLAND CEMETERY
Petersburg, Ill. Erected by families that were connected with
Lincoln and Rutledges

where, as Lincoln expressed it, "Nothing under God's footstool" could keep them apart.

Abe Lincoln had not finished his law studies when he was elected to the Legislature. His marriage to Ann was not to take place until he returned from Vandalia, the early

capital of Illinois, and completed his law course. Ann meantime was to have some schooling at Jacksonville.

With the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge and the approval of every man, woman and child in New Salem, the engagement was heralded and plans among the women were begun for the wedding—the spinning, weaving and embroidering of linen, the piecing of quilts and making of pillows.

It was in August preceding the year Abe and Ann were to be married that an epidemic of some kind visited New Salem and the surrounding country. The Rutledges were then living on a farm a few miles from the village. Several members of the family, including Ann and her brother David, were taken ill. The brother recovered. Ann died.

In the days shortly before her death, Ann talked of Abe and begged that he be sent for. When he came, he went alone into the room over

which death hovered. When he came out of that still room the burden of great age seemed to have come upon him—a sadness he never wholly threw off in after years.

In a letter to Mr. Herndon, Ann's brother, R. B. Rutledge, said of his sister's death: "The effect upon Mr. Lincoln was terrible. He became plunged in despair and many of his friends feared his reason would desert her throne. His extraordinary emotions were regarded as strong evidence of the tenderest relations between himself and the deceased."

Some years later Mr. Herndon gave a lecture on Lincoln in which he described in detail the grief of the young lover—how he walked the woods and went to the new mound, and, weeping, refused to be comforted. Abraham Lincoln's expression of poignant grief was not different from that of any other human being of his temperament and loneliness in life who finds not only his love but his hopes and plans for all the future suddenly swept from him. Mr. Herndon's lecture, however, quite soon after it was printed, was suppressed because of a fear on the part of some of Lincoln's friends, who foresaw a political future for him, that it would leave the impression he was weak-minded or unsound mentally. Years later three copies of this lecture were unearthed and it was reprinted and distributed.

This lecture, in addition to giving many intimate details of Abraham Lincoln's love and loss, gives a fine description of the country around New Salem as it was at the time the village existed. The hills and vales, the trees and flowers and smoothly flowing Sangamon River are de-

scribed with fine art, making a realistic background for the romance and tragedy that is now a part of history.

Ann Rutledge was buried in the old Concord graveyard, about seven miles from the town of Petersburg. Her death was recorded opposite the day of her birth in the Rutledge family Bible and later a plain stone was put at the head of her grave marked "Ann Rutledge."

For years the grasses and wild flowers grew over the low mound and birds sang above it unmolested and unafraid, for Concord burying ground is a quiet place, seldom used and seldom visited.

It was less than ten years ago a monument of distinction was erected to the memory of Ann Rutledge. At this time families that had been connected with Lincoln and the Rutledges in New Salem days raised money for a granite monument, which was placed in the cemetery at Petersburg where the grave was moved, the original stone still used as a marker at the foot of the mound.

Above the dates, January 7th, 1813—August 25th, 1835, the following words of Master's are chisled in the granite:

OUT OF ME UNWORTHY AND UNKNOWN
THE VIBRATIONS OF DEATHLESS MUSIC!
"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH
CHARITY FOR ALL"

OUT OF ME FORGIVENESS OF MILLIONS
TOWARD MILLIONS
AND THE BENEFICENT FACE OF A NATION
SHINING WITH JUSTICE AND TRUTH
I AM ANN RUTLEDGE
WHO SLEEP BENEATH THESE WEEDS
BELOVED OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WEDDED TO HIM, NOT THROUGH UNION
BUT THROUGH SEPARATION.
BLOOM FOREVER, O REPUBLIC
FROM THE DUST OF MY BOSOM!



A LITTLE KNOWN VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON

MOUNT VERNON: A MONUMENT TO AMERICAN IDEALISM

by

Jean Stephenson

NOWHERE is American idealism and practicality better exemplified than in the preservation of Mount Vernon. Thousands visit it every year, but few know how it was saved for posterity or realize the care required to maintain it. Yet that story is as interesting as the story of Mount Vernon simply as the home of Washington.

Just as Mount Vernon expresses the simple, dignified character of its famous owner, his generous hospitality, unassuming domestic tastes and practical mind, so does its preservation, typify the whole-souled patriotism, tempered by common sense of those who labor to save it.

In 1850 General Washington's great nephew, John Augustine Washington, owned Mount Vernon. The income was small, taxes were high, while visits of foreigners of distinction and of loyal Americans to the home of the "Father of his Country" entailed great expense.

Reluctantly Mr. Washington decided that to preserve the place he must part with it. He offered to sell it to Congress for a national memorial. It was refused. He offered it to Virginia. Again it was refused. Promoters of a scheme to convert it into an amusement park proposed to buy it, but he declined to sell it to them. Yet he knew not what to do; he could not maintain Mount Vernon. He would not sell it to those who would desecrate it.

There the matter stood, when one evening, in 1853, a passenger on a river steamer, Mrs. Robert Cunningham, of South Carolina, hearing the steamer bell toll as they passed Mount Vernon, spoke to her daughter of Mr. Washington's unfortunate situation and of the likelihood that Mount Vernon would be lost to posterity. This daughter, Ann Pamela Cunningham, was a hopeless invalid. Nevertheless, she determined Mount Vernon must be saved. When no one else would undertake it, she said, "Then I will do it!"

Although it was not then considered fitting for women to appear in public, Miss Cunningham knew there was a vast potential force in the energy of the women of America. To them she appealed. There were jealousies and heart burnings; times of discouragement and despair. The project was attacked from many sources. But the indomitable courage of Miss Cunningham and her helpers carried them through. Finally a plan agreeable to everyone was made and, with the help of American citizens all over the country, \$223,000 was raised. Virginia issued a charter and so came into being "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," the first group of women in the United States authorized by law to hold land and act in a public capacity.

Mount Vernon and two hundred acres were bought for \$200,000,



MOUNT VERNON IN 1858

Leet Bros., Washington, D. C.

which was \$100,000 less than the offer of the amusement park promoters. On February 22, 1859, Miss Cunningham was held up from her couch to sign the deeds. Exhausted as she was, only a few letters could be formed at a time. Finally her signature was affixed to the document. Thus the estate passed to "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union;" and the safety of Mount Vernon was assured. The charter provided that if the Association ever ceases to exist, Mount Vernon will revert to the State of Virginia.

On February 22, 1860, the Association took possession of Mount Vernon. What a prospect faced them! Porticos were falling, roofs leaking, windows and steps broken and rotting, walls fallen, lawns furrowed by rains. The entire estate

spoke eloquently of its former owner's inability to keep it in repair.

Rehabilitation work was begun at once. The roof was put in good condition. The portico supports were strengthened and its roof brought up to overlap the roof of the mansion in order that water would run off freely.

Hardly had work begun when the Civil War broke out. While Mount Vernon was not molested there were no visitors and consequently no revenue. Operations came to a standstill. When the war was over the Association was so short of funds it could not pay a superintendent. Miss Cunningham moved to Mount Vernon and from her sick bed assumed direction of all work. In 1874 she was forced by illness to give this up and to resign as Regent. In 1875 she died.



ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM
First Regent of Mount Vernon

Leet Bros., Washington, D. C.

This extract from her farewell message is the key note of the work of the Association:

"Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge; see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. Let no irreverent hand change it; no vandal hands desecrate it with the changes of progress. Those who go to the home in which he lived and died wish to see in what he lived and died. Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty. . . . Though we slay our forests, remove our dead, pull down our churches, remove from home to home, till the hearthstone seems to have no resting place in America, let them see that we do know how to care for the home of our hero."

The work of repair and restoration has been going on for sixty years and is not yet complete. The first difficulty was lack of information as to paper, paint and furnishings in General Washington's day.

The paint was easily determined. A patch was scraped in the paint of each room, then a smaller patch to the next layer, and so on until the original paint was reached. When the original color was ascertained all paint was removed and replaced by the color used by General Washington.

The wall paper was more difficult. While it was known the halls were papered there was no record of the patterns. That for the main hallway was discovered by accident. In re-enforcing the landing the paneling around it was removed. Paper was clinging to the wall beneath. Investigation disclosed that the paper had been slipped down behind the paneling where it did not lie flatly against the wall. When the paper was later torn off that behind the paneling remained. The fragments

were sufficiently large for the pattern to be determined. It was reproduced exclusively for Mount Vernon. The wall is now papered as in the beginning. The pattern used in the back hall has never been ascertained. The paper appearing there—a shepherdess design—is a popular pattern of Washington's day. It is widely known as the "Mount Vernon design."

When the Ladies took over the estate, modern improvements such as latrobes were removed. The problem then was how to heat the house. Fires in the fireplaces, or even a furnace, would be dangerous. Radiators would not be in keeping with the atmosphere of 1790. Finally a solution was found. A furnace and boiler room is located four hundred feet from the house. Hot water is brought underground to the Mansion. The radiators are in the cellar, and the heat comes through the gratings under the fireplaces. Thus the house is still warmed from the fireplaces "as in the days of yore."

Fire is particularly dreaded at Mount Vernon and is guarded against in every way. Roofs and walls are lined with fire resistant material. Mr. Henry Ford donated a specially built chemical engine. All employees are trained to fire-drill. Best of all is a prevention system devised by the former engineer, Mr. James Archer, whose death occurred in 1924 after twenty-two years of service for Mount Vernon. He solved the problem of combating fire without ruining the house with water in this way: A large chemical tank is buried under the lawn by the sun dial. Installed throughout the



WEST FRONT OF MOUNT VERNON

house, between the inner and outer sheathing, is a "sprinkler system," but instead of water it carries chemicals. Turn a valve at the central chemical vault and in a moment all partition spaces are flooded with carbonic gas, which smothers fire almost instantly.

A fire indicator, installed by the Merrick Company, is now in the Mansion, providing yet another safeguard for the preservation of the historic home.

Mount Vernon stands on a bluff, high above the river. The Potomac ate slowly into the bank until it was feared it would be swept away. Prevention of this was too expensive to be paid from the slender revenues of Mount Vernon. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst came to the rescue and built a

sea wall which keeps the river to the boundary of General Washington's day.

Visitors often wonder why there are two tombs. The old tomb was built by General Washington in 1753 in compliance with the will of his brother, Lawrence Washington, the builder of Mount Vernon. Due to the presence of subterranean streams the ground near it had a tendency to slip. General Washington decided it was not a safe location, so planned to build on the site of the "New Tomb." He died before it was done. Later his plan was carried out and those interred in the old tomb were transferred to the new tomb.

These subterranean streams under the bluff were an everpresent worry.

Not only a grave accident might occur, but landslips might result in serious damage to the Mansion House. One day a crevice, wide, deep, and over twenty feet long, suddenly opened just beyond the old tomb. It was filled in and the Association was aroused to immediate action to prevent a repetition of it. The streams were found to be about on a level, seventy feet underground. The bluff was tunneled three hundred feet from east to west with another similar tunnel joining it at an angle. The water from the streams was drawn off in these tunnels and piped to a cistern. There is an average outflow of thirty thousand gallons each twenty-four hours. The water, which formerly was a constant menace to the estate, is now used for all purposes of keeping it up.

The never-ending surge of visitors renders continuous repairs imperative at Mount Vernon. The very floor boards are worn out by the trampling feet; the flagstones in the portico and the grass near the Mansion suffer from the incessant stream of sight-seers.

The floors are of North Carolina hard pine. When replacements are needed the same kind of pine is specially cut by hand to the old six-inch width and secured with hand forged iron nails.

The portico is paved with flagstones of sandstone stratified in alternate gray and red, laid with the gray face uppermost. General Washington's diaries showed the source from whence he had procured the stones. In 1914 a duplicate set was secured from the same place, quarries on the estate of Lord Lonsdale, St. Bees

Head, Co. Cumberland, England. Many of the flagstones are so worn the red surface shows, but they are undisturbed until they completely crumble. Then they are replaced by the new stones.

About ten years ago it became necessary to reshingle the roof of the Mansion House. Col. Harrison Dodge, the superintendent, found beneath the upper edge of the portico roof a row of the shingles placed there when the house was built in 1743. Cypress logs from Lake Waccamaw, in North Carolina, which had been weathered many years awaiting this use, were rived by hand to the exact dimensions and taper of these old shingles. The roof was uncovered a bit at a time and covered with the new shingles, which were treated to give an appearance of age. The 1,743 shingles were left where covered by the portico roof, so to-day part of the roof is exactly as when built nearly two hundred years ago.

Because of fire hazard, candles, lamps and gas are not permitted. Mr. Thomas Alva Edison devised special power-plant arrangements and storage batteries, which are installed some distance from the Mansion and furnish power for lighting, cooking, and for the pumps. There are no lights in the Mansion House, which is closed to visitors before sundown.

Electrical storms are frequent around Mount Vernon. To guard against this danger, lightning rods were installed, under Mr. Edison's direction, on the buildings and on the trees which were growing before 1800. The grounding is unusual. From each corner of a building just

beneath the surface extend five branches of copper cable connecting the lightning rod with five rods of copper driven deeply into moist clay. In each instance connection is made with some near-by water main and soldered to it.

On the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802, the furniture was distributed among her relatives or sold. The Washingtons, who occupied Mount Vernon from 1802 to 1860, removed their furniture when the estate was turned over to the Ladies. The house remained empty until 1876. Repair work had then progressed sufficiently to warrant steps being taken to refurnish it. An appeal for the return of General Washington's furniture was issued but met with little response. Few owners of Mount Vernon furniture were willing to return it to Mount Vernon. There being little hope of securing originals, contemporary furniture was accepted. Some reproductions were made, but by now many originals have been secured. Work was hampered by lack of knowledge of the furniture in each room during the life of General Washington. An inventory had been taken after the death of Mrs. Washington, but it could not be found. During the Civil War the papers at Fairfax Court House were scattered, some of the Washington wills being discovered in New York years later, and it was supposed the inventory was destroyed. There was great rejoicing some years ago when Mr. W. E. Bixby, of St. Louis, notified the Association he had discovered the original inventory. It is planned to slowly shift the articles in the house until they are arranged accord-

ing to the inventory and then gradually to fill in the missing pieces.

The authenticated personal effects of General Washington are on exhibition in the old carpenter shop.

The preservation of Mount Vernon is in the hands of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, which consists of one Regent, and a Vice-Regent from each State, the offices being for life. No member receives pay. All have served valiently and well. They have raised money for emergencies; they investigate relics and furniture, decide on work to be undertaken, and devote their thoughts and energies to the place. There have been but four* Regents in sixty-five years. The present Regent, Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, has held the office since 1909. Prior to that time she was a Vice-Regent, having served altogether forty years. Miss Alice Longfellow has been Vice-Regent from Massachusetts forty-seven years and Mrs. Thomas S. Maxey, from Texas, over thirty years.

Each year, in May, the Regent and Vice-Regents assemble at Mount Vernon for a week. There are always problems regarding the buildings, trees, lawns and gardens to be decided.

Mention of the garden recalls one of the traditions of Mount Vernon, that of Nellie Custis' rosebush. A rosebush in the garden is said to have been planted by General Washington and named for his adopted granddaughter. By it Nellie was standing when Lawrence Lewis proposed to her. Late roses from it formed her bridal bouquet upon

* The fifth Regent, Mrs. Alice H. Richards, of Maine, was elected at the May, 1927, meeting of the Association upon the resignation, due to ill-health, of Miss Harriet Comegys.

their marriage in 1799. The story is, that any girl who touches this rosebush and wishes her true love will appear, will receive a proposal within a year. There must be something to it, for the guards are sometimes told by visitors that on previous visits it was tried and it came true!

Those who prefer the more practical side of gardening will be interested in the porous tile subirrigation system in the garden and to observe the box hedges. They have grown so tall there is discussion of cutting them to the height they were when General Washington walked among them. But his intention was to let them grow, and it is a pity to ruthlessly cut away the growth of a hundred years, so it has not been done. Each fall they are wired to prevent the winter's snow and ice from spoiling their symmetry and beauty.

The garden and ha-ha walls were almost wholly destroyed. They were replaced with brick secured from the ruins of "Society Hill," the splendid old mansion of Thatcher Thornton, on Upper Machodac Creek.

Fifty-five trees, of over a dozen varieties, now standing in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion House, were probably planted by Washington or in his lifetime. The buckeyes are particularly interesting. This species usually has yellow flowers. The Mount Vernon buckeyes have red, pink and flesh-colored flowers, which are not known to exist elsewhere. Washington planted them in 1785 from seed gathered by himself the previous year near the Cheat River, in what is now West

Virginia, but none can now be found there. The "Illinois nuts," as General Washington called his pecans, were planted in 1775. They were given to him by Thomas Jefferson, who was the first to distribute, in the Eastern States, living plants brought from the Mississippi Valley.

Since 1885 Mr. Harrison M. Dodge has been resident superintendent at Mount Vernon. His chief assistant, Mr. James Young, has been there since 1889. To their efficient management, energy and devotion can be credited much of the success at Mount Vernon.

The only source of income is the admission of twenty-five cents charged each visitor, except children under ten, and schools, who are admitted without charge. This nominal charge not only supplies the funds needed to keep up the place, but also by that means each visitor becomes a contributor toward the preservation of Mount Vernon. Therefore, it is truly a National Shrine, maintained by the people of the nation and administered by its representative women, who are advised by its leading men.

Advantage is taken of the improvements time has brought or science has provided, but every evidence of modern appliances is concealed, so the Mansion and estate will stand forever as when General Washington left it, the simple home of a simple, big-hearted man, who, though General of the Armies of the United Colonies and first President of the Republic, yet considered his proudest status, that of plain country gentleman and private citizen.

JANUARY'S HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION

by

Florence Seville Berryman

(Continued from January Magazine)

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON induced Alexander Hamilton to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In doing so, the latter sacrificed a law practice which was yielding him an annual income of \$10,000. He proved to be a magician beside whom Aladdin of the Lamp pales to insignificance; for Hamilton changed a mere title into a national treasury housing genuine resources, paid all creditors in full, established an international reputation for honor for his nation, and otherwise laid the foundations for the greatest national fortune in the world today. The system he established for the Treasury is still substantially in operation.

Benjamin Franklin was declared by Elbert Hubbard to be the "foremost American," judged by the standards of all-around development. This exceptional man would appear to owe more to the stars, perhaps, than any other hero born in January. For his inheritance was humble, and the sixteen brothers and sisters who shared it were all average and undistinguished persons. Yet Benjamin's entire career was an ascent. Born in Boston on January 17, 1706, he was apprenticed as a lad to his brother James, a printer, who appears to have had no conception of his budding talents. Benjamin got no credit for the sparkling articles which he contributed to James' paper; and

he finally ran away to Philadelphia, beginning his life in that city with the purchase of three loaves of bread. After gaining the love of the woman who later married him, he went to England for two years, then returned to Philadelphia and established his printing business. At the age of 42 years, he retired upon a fortune of \$75,000, the reward of his own labors; and with the following civic achievements to his credit: founding of the Junto Club, parent of the Philadelphia Public Library; equipment of a fire company; pavement and lighting of the city streets; establishment of a high school; foundation of Philadelphia Public Hospital; invention of the printing press, and a number of other mechanical devices. Seven years of what Franklin called "leisure" followed his retirement; but they were crammed with study and activity. During this period he experimented with electricity, corresponded with many of Europe's foremost leaders in various fields of thought, studied and wrote treatises, among them that on unity for the Colonies, in 1754, a masterpiece which had a profound influence. Between the years 1757 and 1785 Franklin was in Europe almost continuously, as a representative of the Colonies; from '57 to '62 in England, trying to secure justice; '65 to '75 in England endeavoring

to avert war. Pitt, Burke and other English statesmen, who entertained thoughts instead of prejudices, admired and respected Franklin; but they were not sufficient leaven to lighten English opinion in general. So Franklin returned home just long enough to support and sign the Declaration of Independence. Then he went to France for nine years, gained that kingdom for an ally, obtained loans and maintained the felicitous relationship between the Colonies and the French Monarchy. Franklin, our statesman par excellence, approached as near to being indispensable as any human being can come.

The destiny of Richard Henry Lee, born January 20, 1732, lay wholly in the field of statesmanship. Descended from a fine Cavalier family, educated in England, and heir to a Virginia estate at 20, he began his career five years later as justice of the peace of Westmoreland County. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for many years, 1758-1775, and early allied himself with the Whig element. He was a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence in '73; and one of Virginia's delegates to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia the following year, when he prepared addresses to the Colonies and to Great Britain, two of the most influential papers of that period.

It was Lee who introduced the immortal resolutions for complete independence, which led to the Declaration. He was one of the small group who championed independence from the earliest days, while yet the vast proportion of leaders of thought in the Colonies hoped for reconcilia-

tion. Lee was in Congress from '74 to '80, and '84 to '87, being its President for two years. He was a superb orator and particularly active in foreign affairs. In the intervals of service to the nation, he was serving his State in the Virginia House of Delegates. He was one of the first United States Senators from Virginia under the Constitution, and author of the Tenth Amendment to that document.

The stars of January change after the 20th of the month, so our four heroes, born between the 20th and February 1st, are subtly different. Their love of service to humanity is further emphasized, and their belief that nothing is impossible dominates them. Their foresight is almost prophetic. These and other traits of the late-January born, we shall find manifested in John Hancock, Thomas Paine, Robert and Gouverneur Morris. The destiny of statesmanship continues to predominate.

John Hancock is immortal as the first Signer of the Declaration. His career is a puzzling one, which seems to have been, more than any other of our group, the manifestation of Fate. Circumstance repeatedly thwarted him, forced him into situations, and on the other hand, extricated him from difficulties in a signal way. Samuel Adams appears to have been the agent of the stars. Hancock had great affection for Adams; he sought his friendship and followed his suggestions. Son and grandson of clergymen, born in Lexington, Mass., January 23, 1737, Hancock was diverted from following in their footsteps by the early death of his father, and his adoption by his Uncle Thomas, who



RICHARD HENRY LEE
Born January 20, 1732

put him through Harvard and left him one of the State's richest men when he was only 27. Handsome and popular, he was a leader in Boston's social and commercial life; was Colonel of the Governor's Guard and filled various civil offices. One of his ships was seized for smuggling liqueur duty-free, and the riot which followed precipitated the "Boston Massacre" (of 5 men)! The Crown's lawsuit against him for evading the revenue laws added a personal cause to his patriotic reasons for joining the Colonists in the ensuing struggle. In company with Samuel Adams, he fled Boston to Lexington, where Revere warned them of British pursuit, and they journeyed to Philadelphia to the 2nd Continental Congress. Here Hancock was ingeniously elevated to the Presidency of that body. He yearned to be made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; but those two practical politicians from Boston, John and Samuel Adams, knew this could not be; that the appointment of a Southerner was necessary to render the Revolution more than a local skirmish in Massachusetts. So Circumstance denied him the realization of his fondest dream. But he was great enough to subordinate his personal longings, and remained loyal to the Cause. He was repeatedly re-elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Thomas Paine is a perfect example of the destiny forecast by late January stars: "greatest object of life the helping of others; an unfailing loyalty; greatest danger, too absolute trust in human nature; great tenacity of purpose; journalistic talents," and so forth.

Paine was an Englishman by birth (Thetford, Norfolk, January 29, 1737), who had never been to the Colonies before he met Benjamin Franklin in London in 1774. He was so impressed with the rightness of the Colonies' Cause that he burned his bridges and sailed for America soon afterward to espouse it. He assisted in the founding and editing of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 18 months; then in January, '76, began to publish his now famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," which argued independence and union; the open movement toward independence is said to have dated from its appearance, and the author gained the prestige of a prophet. Certain statesmen endeavored to answer "Common Sense," but found that it saw around every corner. Paine also served the Cause as aide-de-camp to General Greene, and in the early hard months of the War wrote those tracts which exerted so great an influence, containing, as they did, statements now immortal, such as "These are the times that try men's souls." He also served in a secretarial capacity, appointed by Congress, on various commissions. New York gave him an estate at New Rochelle, and Pennsylvania and Congress made him generous gifts of money in recognition of his services. The Revolution successfully terminated in America, Paine sailed for Europe in '87, to aid struggling humanity elsewhere. His mistaken belief that the blood-thirsty mob in Paris was akin to the clean-handed Revolutionists in America, nearly ended his life on the guillotine, but he was saved by a friend. He spent his declining years in New York.

Robert and Gouverneur Morris had the same surname and same birthday, and similar talents, as they jointly managed the Colonies' finances from 1781 to '85. They were unrelated, however, and a generation apart in years. Robert was born in Liverpool, England, January 31, 1734; Gouverneur in New York, the same day, 1752.

Robert Morris is known as the "Banker of the Revolution," and was a Signer of the Declaration. An emigrant to America in 1747, he entered commerce and soon became a prosperous merchant. He served Pennsylvania in its Committee of safety, its Legislature and in the Continental Congress, and between the years '76 and '84 he was almost continuously in charge of finances. By means of requisitions on States, French loans and his own private resources, he kept the wheels moving. He established the Bank of North America in Philadelphia in 1781. As a member of the Federal Convention, he nominated Washington for its Presidency in 1787. Washington as President offered Robert Morris the post of Secretary of the Treasury. Morris declined and urged the choice of Hamilton. As a United States Senator from 1789 to 1795, he supported Hamilton's proposals; and he also engaged in the famous bargain with Southern representatives, which located the Nation's Capital in the South in return for their vote on funding State debts. After the War, Morris began to speculate in real

estate and acquired unbelievable tracts of land: half the State of New York, and five million acres in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina. A series of misfortunes for which he was not responsible, drove him into bankruptcy. It is an outrage that this remarkable patriot should have been sentenced to a debtors' prison for nearly four years, a tragedy of "benefits forgot."

Gouverneur Morris' adherence to the Colonists' Cause was the purest idealism. Of aristocratic descent and monarchist convictions, he nevertheless believed firmly in the justice of the struggle for independence. His half-brother, Staats-Long, was a British officer, but Gouverneur led the fight for independence in New York's Provincial Congress and in the Continental Congress, supported Washington to the extent of his ability. Gouverneur Morris presented the famous report that declared "recognition of independence must precede any negotiations for peace."

In later years, he was United States Minister to France, the only foreign representative to remain in that bloody country during the Reign of Terror. His outspoken aristocratic sympathies were intensified by the flagrant misconduct of the masses, and one wonders how he managed to survive those lawless days.

So we take leave of these heroes born in January. No other month can show so imposing a galaxy.

MOUNT VERNON OF THE PAST

by

Everett S. Brown

WILLIAM PLUMER, JR., the writer of the following letter was a member of Congress from New Hampshire during the years 1819-1825. He was a graduate of Harvard University and devoted the larger part of his life to literature. He published a number of poems, as well as the "Life of William Plumer," his father. He labored for many years on a history of the War of 1812 but never completed the work.

William Plumer, to whom the letter was sent, served as United States Senator from New Hampshire from December 6, 1802, to March 3, 1807. He was governor of his State for the terms of 1812-1813 and 1816-1819. It was he who, as presidential elector, in 1820, cast the single vote against James Monroe, not, as so often has been stated, to protect Washington's fame as the only President to receive the unanimous electoral vote, but to draw attention to his friend John Quincy Adams, for whom he voted, and as a protest against what he regarded as the wasteful extravagance of the Monroe administration. Plumer left a very valuable diary which has been published recently under the title of "William Plumer's Memorandum of Proceedings in the United States Senate 1803-1807."

Needless to say, the letter was written before the construction of Washington's new tomb.

Washington May 7th 1820

Dear Father,

I went yesterday in company with three other persons to Mount Vernon to see the

seat & tomb of Washington—We left the city about eight o'clock in the morning—The distance is fifteen miles—We passed, on our way, one plantation, in which there was a field of grain which we estimated to contain at least one hundred & fifty acres of wheat in a single piece—We saw on the same plantation three ploughs in motion, drawn by two horses each, & held by negroes, but without any drivers—The overseer was riding about the field on horseback. We first went to an estate of Judge Washington's about two miles this side of Mount Vernon—There was a street of negroe huts, (logs & mud,) of considerable length—The women & children came out, as we rode along, in swarms—We then went to the seat of General Washington—which is one of the finest situations you can imagine, situated on a rising land, or bluff, in a bend of the Potomac, which winds round the estate, & may be seen in almost every direction through the trees that surround the House. On calling at the door, we made ourselves known as members of Congress who wished to look at the estate & see the tomb of Washington—The servant went in—& returned with leave from the Judge, who was at home, but did not show himself— . . . —But I do not much wonder at it—there is so much company constantly coming & going. The servant carried us first to the tomb, which is on the bank of the river, & looks more like a potatoe-hole than the last home of the father of his country—It is dug into the side of the hill; & all you see is a small brick wall, & an old wooden door—There are three white oaks growing round the tomb, & several spruces over it—They bear many marks of the veneration of those who have visited the spot—as numerous branches have been cut off & carried away as relics or memorials of the mighty dead—My companions followed the example thus set them—& cut sticks from the trees—I contented myself, as I am a bit of a minerologist, with taking a small stone which I found on the tomb, & a slip of a grape vine which grew on one of the trees—Such things are of no intrinsic value—but there is a satisfaction,

perhaps not irrational, & certainly not criminal, in this kind of respect for objects however remotely connected with persons whose memory we venerate or admire—In a summer house, not far from the tomb, there are names, almost without number, of persons, from all parts of the Union, & from Europe, who have visited the spot—We were shown into the flower garden & green houses, which were very handsome, & contained many curious plants from foreign countries—There were many orange & lemon trees, with fruit on them in all stages—some were in blossom—some green—some beginning to turn, & some so ripe as to fall off, with the slightest touch—There were, I should think, several bushels of them in all. I should however have been better pleased, if some of the money expended on these plants & in the gardens, had been employed

in building a decent tomb for Washington, on whose account alone this place is so much visited—We saw an old man, between sixty & seventy years old, who was one of the General's favourite servants—There were two others, a man & woman, still older, who kept the gate & lived in a small house, or porters lodge, as we approached the mansion—We gave them, as well as the other servants who attended us, some small gratuities—& after staying about two hours on the estate returned to Alexandria to dinner about 3 o'clock—I forgot to mention, that among other curiosities in the House, we were shown the key of the Bastile, which was, I believe, sent to Washington, by La Fayette—We reached home before dark—

Your affectionate son

W. PLUMER JR.

Your Flag

Do you know what I am?

I'm the Flag, do you say?

The Red, White and Blue

Of the U. S. of A.?

I'm the National Emblem

By common consent,

But have you considered

What I represent?

I'm the blood and the tears

And the hopes and the prayers,

The struggles, privations

And longings and cares

Of those men and women

Of high moral worth,

Who founded the greatest

Republic on earth.

I'm the outcome of conflicts

Successfully fought

For Justice and Truth.

I'm the study and thought

Of the righteous, whom

God's ministrations invoke.

I'm the tired, aching muscles

Of laboring folk.

In short, I'm the heart,

And the brain and the might,

Of a God-loving people

Who battled for right.

Their lives and their labors

Are woven in me;

They're the woof and the warp

Of the Emblem you see.

I'm a heritage, rich,

That no autocrat mars,

For all who are born

'Neath my Stripes and my Stars.

And to they who have pledged

Their allegiance to me

I give the same measure

Of sweet Liberty.

So accord to me always

The highest respect,

For I'm yours to honor,

Defend and protect.

—Grace M. Rogers.

STATE CONFERENCES

INDIANA

The 27th Annual Conference, Indiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, occurred at Muncie, with Paul Revere Chapter as hostess, October 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1927. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the Masonic temple and were presided over by Mrs. Charles William Ross, State Regent. Monday evening the State Officers' Club held a banquet at Robert's Hotel. Tuesday afternoon Paul Revere Chapter entertained at a tea in the Young Woman's Christian Association building. Tuesday evening the pages escorted the State Officers and guests to the stage and the Conference was formally opened by the State Regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. Horace G. Murphy, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, and Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Director of the Northern District, and the response was by Mrs. Harvey Morris, State Vice-Regent. The address of the evening was "What America Means," by George B. Lockwood of Washington, D. C.

Wednesday morning the Conference was opened by singing the "Indian Song of Service," composed by Mrs. James L. Gavin, ex-Regent, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, followed by reports of State Regent and State Officers. An address on National Defense was given by Mr. Lockwood. Wednesday afternoon reports by Director and Regents of the Northern District and chairmen of State committees, and officers were nominated to serve for the ensuing three years. At the close of the session Paul Revere Chapter gave a reception at the Ball Teachers' College.

Wednesday evening the State banquet was held in the Masonic temple, after which the guests adjourned to the auditorium, where Mrs. H. H. Smith gave an interesting, illustrated lecture on Kenmore. The pageant, "First Ladies of the Land," was under the direction of Jane White Duff.

Thursday morning a Memorial Service was held at the opening of the session, followed by reports from Director and Regents

of the Central District and chairmen of State committees. An address on George Rogers Clarke was given by Ross F. Lockridge. Thursday afternoon reports were given by the Director and Regents of the Southern District and State chairmen of committees and the result of the election announced. At the close of this session Paul Revere Chapter had planned to dedicate a boulder bearing a beautiful bronze tablet, which marked the site of the first schoolhouse in Delaware County. A severe storm prevented the carrying out of this part of the program, but the marker was dedicated on October 30th. Mrs. Harvey Morris, State Chairman, Constitution Hall, reported 106 chairs fully paid for. Six markers were erected during the year.

Our honor guests were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General; Mrs. Josiah A. Van Osdal, National President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. A. V. Lester, State Historian of Ohio; Mrs. H. H. Smith of Fredericksburg, Virginia; George B. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., Editor of *The National Republic*; and Ross F. Lockridge.

Indiana went on record as unanimously endorsing National Defense. A resolution was adopted asking that a law be enacted by Indiana, requiring all public school teachers and college professors who are paid from public funds to subscribe to the same oath of office to support the Constitution as is required by all other public officials. The Conference accepted an invitation to meet with the Fort Harrison Chapter of Terre Haute in 1928.

Following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James W. Waugh; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roy A. Mayse; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. N. Mendenhall; Treasurer, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne; Registrar, Mrs. Charles W. Mills; Auditor, Miss Mary Carr Guernsey; Historian, Miss Laura D. Henderson; Librarian, Mrs. John B. Camp-

bell; Chaplain, Mrs. W. A. Doran. Directors: Northern District, Mrs. John McFadden; Central District, Mrs. George I. Christie; Southern District, Mrs. J. W. Sappenfeld.

The Children of the American Revolution held its first conference October 10th and 11th, 1927, at Muncie. Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdale, National President, gave the opening address. Sessions were held in the Christian Church and the programs were given entirely by children. The Conference closed with a luncheon at the Delaware Hotel.

The officers are: President, Mrs. A. P. Poorman; Secretary, Miss Jessie Watson; Treasurer, Mrs. George B. Chester; Registrar, Mrs. Hudson; Chaplain, Mrs. George E. Moriarity.

LAURA D. HENDERSON,
State Historian.

MISSOURI

The 28th Annual State Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the First Christian Church at Marshall, Missouri, on October 25th to 28th, 1927. The business part of the city was decorated for the occasion with festoons of red, white, and blue lights, and with Old Glory everywhere in evidence floating to the breezes; a very imposing effect was evident. Under the most auspicious circumstances began the largest D. A. R. Conference ever held in Missouri.

On the evening of the 28th a bugle call announced the formal opening of the meeting, and set in motion the machinery of the three-days' session, which also marked the fact that the D. A. R. was 37 years old in October.

From the moment of the opening to its close a note of harmony prevailed, and over the sessions Mrs. B. L. Hart, the State Regent, of Kansas City, presided with dignity and her rulings were fair and just.

Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, our President General, honored the Conference with her charming presence and delighted the Missouri Daughters with her words of wisdom and advice. Her opening address on the first evening was indeed masterful, as she held her audience spellbound by her oratory.

During the succeeding sessions State Officers, Chapter Regents, and State Chair-

men reported a vast volume of work as having been accomplished, covering every line of D. A. R. endeavor as outlined by our National organization.

There was Better Films, Conservation and Thrift, Constitution Hall, Correct Use of the Flag, Ellis Island, Genealogical Research, Historical Reciprocity, Historical Research, Foreign Relations, Magazine, National Defense, National Old Trails Road, all these touched upon, with a wonderful report of our Mountaineer School of the Ozarks, Patriotic Education, and the Student Loan Fund, the C. A. R., and the Arrow Rock Tavern, commanded most interesting attention.

Many historical events were chronicled as having taken place in the State. Outstanding was a great historical pageant at Independence, Missouri, and the announcement that Lexington had been selected as the most appropriate and historic spot in all of Missouri for the location of the beautiful monument, the "Madonna of the Trail." Great events of Missouri history cluster in and around Lexington and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Chiles, deserves much credit for collecting these facts and presenting them in such an able manner to the committee. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, and former State Regent, delighted the audience with her address and the details of the selection of the beautiful monument which, in duplicate, will be placed all along the Old Trails Road from coast to coast.

An interesting Radio School of Missouri History was conducted in co-operation with the State Regent, Mrs. Hart. On each Thursday evening, from November 3rd to December 8th, Mr. Floyd Shoemaker, Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, delivered the address on subjects pertaining to vital Missouri history, the lecture being preceded by a program of stirring patriotic music.

The numerous scrap books, or historian's books, were fine, and the committee had great difficulty in awarding the prizes, for it seemed that each was worthy of one.

The financial report was gratifying, \$19,058.64 being the total receipts.

The visiting National Officers and State Regents contributed greatly to the program,

and by their presence and charm enthused the Daughters to further and broader activities. Mrs. Alfred McWilliams spoke several times, bringing such an enthusiastic message that all felt that to enroll every child in Missouri in the Sons and Daughters of the Republic was a task worthy of our greatest efforts. Mrs. W. S. Shaw, of Portland, Maine, was especially charming as an after-dinner speaker, and her clever wit and quick repartee brought delight to all.

The outstanding event of the Conference was a pilgrimage by automobile to the Old Arrow Rock Tavern, restored and maintained by Missouri Daughters. At 11 o'clock occurred a tree-planting ceremony, when a Missouri Hawthorn tree was planted, its sturdy frame silhouetted against the October sky. A delicious luncheon was served at noon by the Arrow Rock Chapter.

During the afternoon several gifts were presented to the Tavern, among which were a bronze tablet of Daniel Boone and his favorite dog, from the National Daniel Boone Highway Association; a set of lanterns for the doorway and a very beautiful old piano, loaned by Miss Joe Davis, of Nevada. This piano, tradition says, was the first ever brought to Missouri, and that it is a counterpart of one at Mount Vernon.

From Arrow Rock goodbyes were said and "Old Lange Syne" rang out on the air. Thus closed one of the most delightful and inspiring Conferences that the Missouri Daughters have ever enjoyed.

MRS. FRANK S. LEACH,
State Historian.

MONTANA

The 24th Annual State Conference of the Montana D. A. R. was held at Kalispell, August 25th and 26th, 1927, with Chief Ignace Chapter hostess. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. C. A. Rasmusson, at 10:30 a. m., in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church. After the singing of "America," the reading of the ritual, and the Flag Salute, Mr. P. N. Bernard, Secretary of the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by the Vice-State Regent, Mrs. F. S. Adams of Anaconda.

At this time Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman, Constitution Hall Fi-

ance Committee, was announced and presented to the Conference, and made a short address. Mrs. V. D. Caldwell of Billings and Mrs. H. R. Wahoske, who now resides at Portland, Oregon, Past State Regents, were asked to take seats on the platform.

On roll call it was found that eleven of the twelve chapters were represented, with a total attendance of thirty-five delegates. Members of Chief Ignace Chapter and numerous D. A. R. members from other cities in Montana also attended the sessions.

The reports of State Officers followed. The State Regent explained that inasmuch as Conference had been changed from a fall to a spring meeting, it was impossible in mid-summer reports to show much progress of activities for so short a period since our last Conference, but outlined work for the current year. She also announced the formation of two new chapters since last Conference—Musselshell Chapter of Roundup and Julia Hancock Chapter of Lewistown. Her report was followed by the reports of the several State Officers.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 and most of the time was devoted to reports by chairmen of State committees, which showed much progress and co-operation in the work of the several committees designated by the National Society.

The Student Loan Fund Committee announced that there was available funds, and two scholarships were awarded. A splendid report was given by Mrs. J. W. Scott of Armstead, State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots.

In furtherance of the work of the Markers Committee, a handsome bronze tablet and monument was erected at the Gates of the Mountains, near Helena, by Oro Fino Chapter, in commemoration of the encampment of the Lewis and Clark expedition on the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary, July 19, 1927.

The evening session was devoted to the annual banquet, which was presided over by the local Regent, Mrs. C. K. Dickey. A coterie of pretty maidens, garbed in Colonial costumes and powdered wig, directed the service. In contrast, depicting the real West, the banquet tables were centered with miniature Indian wigwams, redmen and squaws, within pine-wooded shelters. The principal speaker was Mrs. Russell William



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ALFRED BROSEAU, NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS ATTENDING THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE

Magna, who delivered a most inspiring address. Others appearing on the program were Mrs. H. R. Wahoske, who made a résumé of the proceedings of the last Continental Congress, and the State Regent, who gave a stirring address on patriotism and National Defense.

The last day's session opened at 8:30 a. m. and was given over to routine matters, and the adoption of various resolutions, including several sponsored by the National Society.

The election of officers was deferred until

the next annual meeting to be held at Livingston, in March, 1928.

Following the adjournment of the session at noon, cars left immediately for the Lewis Hotel, Glacier National Park, where a delicious luncheon was served to the Conference delegates and the citizens of Kalispell, who so generously furnished their automobiles for the trip. A further journey sixty miles into the Park brought to an end a most enjoyable day.

LOTTIE M. RUMSEY,
State Chairman, Publicity.



D. A. R. CHAPTER HONORS GENERAL CLARK

by

Kate Milner Rabb

MIDDLE WESTERN memorials to George Rogers Clark, the intrepid pioneer and Revolutionary hero, have been few in number. A spirited statue comprises one of the figures of the Soldiers and Sailors monument in Indianapolis, Indiana. A few years ago the Anne Rogers Clark Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., placed a marker on the site of Clark's Indiana home at the Falls of the Ohio. A commission has been appointed in Indiana for the purpose of celebrating in 1929 the sesquicentennial of Clark's conquest of the Northwest Territory by some vast memorial at Vincennes worthy of his great victory. The other States of the Old Northwest have been enlisted in the enterprise, the Indiana legislature has made an appropriation, and the present Congress is to be asked for an appropriation for this purpose. The nature of the memorial has not as yet been fully decided upon, but it will probably take the form of a beautiful bridge over the Wabash, near the site of the old fort, and of a boulevard along the river from the location of the fort to the mansion house, preserved some years ago by the Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R., of Indiana's first territorial governor, William Henry Harrison. The old French cathedral of St. Francis Xavier is near by, and will be included in the scheme.

Since the conquest of the Northwest Territory is one of the notable events of the Revolution, its celebration is naturally one in which the Indiana chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution should lend their aid. The first chapter in the field is the Paul Revere Chapter of Muncie,

Indiana. Mrs. M. A. Doran, who has served as Regent of the chapter, was in 1926 made a member of the D. A. R. National Committee on Historic Research and Preservation of Records, and State Chairman of a similar committee. At that time she suggested to the State chapters the intensive study of Indiana history in preparation for the Clark sesquicentennial. Finally, she determined that her chapter should do something special, and gradually the idea developed into an historic plate.

A few years ago Fred C. Yohn, noted for his spirited battle scenes, was asked by the editors of the *Youth's Companion* to paint one of a series of historic events which were to serve as covers for certain issues of the *Companion*. By a happy coincidence, it was discovered that Mr. Yohn is a native of Indianapolis and there received

his early training in art.

Having decided that his painting was suitable for the plate, Mrs. Doran and her committee, gaining the permission of the *Youth's Companion* publishers and of the artist, made arrangements with the Wedgwood Company, and the plate was manufactured. It is in colonial blue and white, and bears Mr. Yohn's illustration within the famous Wedgwood border used on their historical plates for the past 150 years. On the back of the plate are the words:

"The capture of Vincennes, reproduced from the painting by Frederick C. Yohn. 'By a deed of daring beyond almost any other in our history, General George Rogers Clark captured the British fort at Vincennes and



so made American forever all that region now included in the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Old Northwest.—*Youth's Companion*. Made in England for the Paul Revere Chapter, National Number 317,

D. A. R., Muncie, Indiana. Wedgwood, Etruria, England." These plates were put on sale at the 1927 State conference in Muncie, and a second consignment has already been ordered. The project has been endorsed by the Clark Memorial Commission.



D. A. R. Movie Guide

WE ARE looking forward with anticipation to the great film, *George Washington*, which is soon to be produced, and hope also that when the next list of historical pictures is prepared we shall be able to include at least two State Historical films.

Members of the Society will be interested to know that motion pictures are shown gratis at Ellis Island once or twice each week to immigrants detained by the Government. A screen is hung in the main auditorium. Men are seated on one side of the room, women and children on the other. Comedies are the favorite pictures. Many of those who see pictures at Ellis Island are viewing them for the first time. This form of service for immigrants was recently extended to steamers bringing immigrants to this country.

Celebration of the birthday of George Washington brings to mind many patriotic motion pictures. For instance:

America—an historical romance of the American Revolution—United Artists.

The Birth of a Nation—United Artists.

The Covered Wagon—Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation.

The Flaming Frontier—Custer's Last Stand—Universal Pictures.

Janice Meredith—a romance of the American Revolution—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Barbara Freitchie—Producers Distributing Corporation.

As No Man Has Loved—the story of a man who never wished to hear his country's name again—Fox Film Corporation.

Old Ironsides—Paramount.

The Warrens of Virginia—a romance of Civil War days—Fox Film Corporation.

Chronicles of America—important events in our history, under such titles as

Alexander Hamilton, Columbus, Daniel Boone, The Declaration of Independence, Dixie, The Eve of the Revolution, The Frontier Woman, The Gateway to the West, Jamestown, Peter Stuyvesant, The Pilgrims, The Puritans, Vincennes, Wolfe and Montcalm, Yorktown—Pathe Exchange.

Glorifying Old Glory—Davis Film Exchange.

Hats Off—history of the flag and flag etiquette—Society for Visual Education.

The Iron Horse—Fox Film Corporation.

Abraham Lincoln—based on the life of the President—First National.

Cradle of Washington—early history of Washington family—Sulgrave Institute.

The Big Parade—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Corporation.

The Better 'Ole—Warner Brothers Pictures.

Tin Hats—comedy of the World War after the Armistice—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Corporation.

Wings—American Aviators in the World War—Paramount Famous Lasky.

Beau Geste—Colorful romance of the Foreign Legion—Paramount.

Patent Leather Kid—rejuvenation of a young prize fighter in the World War—First National Pictures.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

The Colonial Church in Virginia, with biographical sketches of the first six Bishops of the Diocese of Virginia, and other Historical papers together with brief biographical sketches of the Colonial clergy of Virginia. By the Rev. Edward Lewis Goodwin, D. D., with Foreword by the Rt. Rev. William Cabell Brown, and Introduction by the Rev. G. McLaren Brydon. Morehouse Publishing Co., Milwaukee. A. R. Mowbray & Co., London.

The title-page attracts the instant attention of three nation-wide groups of readers: members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, students of American history as recorded in Church and Colonial archives, and students of genealogy in general and Virginia in particular; and the contents hold it fast.

The death of Doctor Goodwin followed the completion of his fourth chapter. This carried the work from Jamestown to the great massacre under Opechancanough in 1622; but his material gathered for years has been carefully edited by his daughter.

There is nothing new in the matter offered, but the bibliography cited shows a careful study of accepted authorities in England and America, and the style of the narrative is sincere and pleasant.

The sketch of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker and the notes as to the six Bishops are especially well done, while the biographical index of the clergy from 1607 to 1785 and the parish and clergy lists from 1607 to and including 1818 are of extraordinary value to genealogists.

In searching for data, the Division of Parishes and transfer of records is one of the most fruitful causes of confusion and loss

that can be met; but in Virginia no one can go astray when pp. 245-342 are available. They are not only landmarks, but models as well, for priests, pastors, curates and deacons.

Of special interest to students of the Revolutionary period are the statistics as to the loyal and Tory ministers.

It is often stated broadly that the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church withdrew, generally, to England, as they held their livings under the Crown. But the lists as compiled show that of the 92 in Virginia in 1776, sixty-four were loyal to the American cause, nine were Tories, one from Toryism came over to the Revolutionary side, and the other eighteen are labeled politics unknown.

It is a pleasure to handle such a well-made book, paper not made of wood-pulp, margins wide enough to be annotated, fourteen pictures that really illustrate, and spring backs that hold the leaves securely instead of glue that lets them out as you turn them.

Ebenezer Foote the Founder, being an epistolary light on his time as shed by letters from his files selected by his great-granddaughter, Katherine Adelia Foote. Delhi, New York. The Delaware Express Co., 1927.

The side-lights furnished by the personal correspondence of men actually partaking in a national upheaval are bound to present historic persons and events at a new angle, especially if the writer be a harassed Commissary of the Revolutionary Army in a bare land, where supplies were hidden when demanded, or vanished on the hoof after collection.

The loss of the letters named by Miss Foote is irreparable and deplorable and leaves her ancestors' contact with Arnold, when the latter took command of West Point, noted only in orders as to supplies, and the death of André is not mentioned.

The selling of a slave for £70; a letter from John Jacob Astor as to the fur-trade and its values including the "currant prices for furs"; an interesting note as to the kinship of Wards, Beechers and Footes; the tradition of St. Tammany; the establishment of the Masonic Order in their neighboring towns, and the exertions made to furnish supplies for "the New Hampshire huts," where "the inoculation of such troops as have not had the smallpox is on the point of taking place," bring the narrative to March 3, 1781, as the last-named letter is of that date at West Point.

Politics, personal history of old New Yorkers and public events fill the rest of the

volume. A delectable list of treasures recovered from thieves includes "silver salt cellars lined with blue glass, China images, silk gowns, etc."

Mr. Foote was a Federalist and seems to have rendered devoted service. His shrewd judgment and a gaiety of outlook went hand-in-hand with a sedateness of action that made him a valuable citizen.

The correspondence on the Embargo and its effect is interesting, and his presence at the ball given by the Adamses in Washington December, 1825, to Lafayette shows that he sums up social life as clearly as he did his other experiences.

The book is presented in an attractive form and bears the coat-of-arms of the Essex family from which he descends. The appendix contains genealogical data of value to all Foote descendants, and the letters are threaded together with the happy touch the Footes give their penwork.



What Our Pledge Means

WHEN we offer our pledge to the Flag, do we realize the full importance of the last line of the pledge, "With liberty and justice for all"?

'Twas for this the old Liberty Bell rang out through the quiet streets of Philadelphia. 'Twas for this the swift flying fingers of Betsy Ross stitched the folds of the first National Flag, and placed thereon the stars of Liberty's Crown! 'Twas for this George Washington left his quiet, ordered life and took upon his shoulders the burdens of his people. 'Twas for this that he led his forlorn and ragged army through eight years of suffering, discouragement and doubt into triumphant victory! 'Twas for this the Continental Army left bloody footprints on the snow at Valley Forge, for a great, free democracy where all men share alike in the joys of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 'Twas for this that Lincoln died. 'Twas for this, in 1917, our sons and brothers crossed the ocean. 'Twas for this the thousands of white crosses, shielded by an American Flag, smothered in poppies, stand out on Flanders Fields.

When we salute the Flag, we salute the countless dead who died that we might live. We salute the living hosts who, by their courage and devotion, carry on the life of this great Nation. We salute the children yet to come and pledge to pass on to them unsullied, and, in even greater measure, the privileges and liberties we have enjoyed under the Flag.

CLARE M. PHILLIPS.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Haverhill Chapter (Haverhill, N. H.). August 25, 1925, was a red-letter day in our history, with the unveiling of two bronze tablets, the dedication of a park, and a lovely pageant.

In the morning one tablet was unveiled on the terrace of the Col. Charles Johnston home, the oldest house in the village—erected by Col. Chas. Johnston about 1770. Colonel Johnston was one of the founders of the village; a man of enviable character, loved and respected by every one.

Even in the early days of clearing the land, he dreamed dreams of a beautiful village rising on this height of land overlooking the Connecticut Valley. A village, with its church, court-house and school building facing large parks or "Commons."

Cheery, hospitable inns and dignified beautiful homes were also in the picture. Like many dreams, if dreamed earnestly enough, this one was realized and resulted in one of the most charming villages on the Connecticut River. In the cellar of this remarkable house, built by this remarkable man, are still to be seen the vault-like rooms to which the women and children were taken in time of Indian uprisings.

After an address by Professor Burgess, a descendant of Colonel Johnston, another tablet was unveiled

on the ground of the old Bliss Tavern, of Colonial fame. This tablet marked the beginning of Coos Turnpike, the first thoroughfare from the North Country to Plymouth and Concord.

A picnic lunch was followed by a beautiful, picturesque and instructive pageant on Powder House Hill Park, the dedication of which was another feature of this interesting day.

The old powder house, from which the park has its name and in which the town's ammunition for the War of 1812 was stored, was removed many years ago, but the foundation is still visible.

There were about five hundred visitors seated on the sides of a natural amphitheater to witness the lovely pageant, "The Court of History." It is hard to find words which adequately convey the beauty of the throne and court. Surrounded by giant pines and the more delicate foliage of smaller trees, and the dainty nodding ferns and flowers of mid-summer, it was truly a lovely sylvan scene. The six descriptive dances, ranging from prehistoric days to the days of the future, embraced the outstanding events of American history. These dances were interspersed with episodes of local history given by four neighboring D. A. R. chapters.

MARY B. MORRIS,
Historian.



MONUMENT UNVEILED BY WILLIAM PATERSON
CHAPTER, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY



A GARDEN PARTY OF FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, NORWICH, CONNECTICUT



PRIZE-WINNING FLOAT ENTERED IN FOURTH OF JULY PARADE BY MARY LACY CHAPTER, CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON

Black Hills Chapter (Deadwood, S. D.). The most notable event in the history of our chapter was the part taken by the Deadwood members of the Golden Run Circle of the Black Hills Chapter during the celebration of the "Days of '76."

August 4, 1927, was Coolidge Day, and it was at this time that the Sioux Indians of South Dakota conferred upon the President the title of Chief Leading Eagle. In honor of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, who are of Revolutionary ancestry, the Deadwood Daughters of the American Revolution introduced into the parade a beautiful float representing the part taken by the women in the foundation of our Republic. The float was especially designed for the occasion by Mrs. Fern Smith Heggelund, a member of the Major Isaac Sadler Chapter of Omaha, Nebraska, formerly a member of the Black Hills Chapter. The picture shows the prize float as it appeared before the President and Mrs. Coolidge for inspection, where it received enthusiastic applause.

AURILLA MERRIAM SMITH,
Historian.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.) took part in the bicentennial celebration of the Town of Methuen by entering a float in the parade held July 3, 1926. The float represented a home scene in oldentimes.

A large platform was placed upon a truck, the sides of which were draped in blue and white. Two D. A. R. insignia were placed on either side. These insignia were a work of art, made of wood and painted with the distaff in exact representation of the real insignia of the National Society. The front of the truck was decorated with green boughs and red roses. Beside the brick fire place was the grandmother (Mrs. George Silloway) with her knitting and her foot joggling the rocker of the old red cradle, while the young mother (Mrs. Howard Jenkins) sat near by busy with her patchwork, and a little girl (Elaine Dalrymple) stood near with her own little square of patch work. Another member of the family (Miss Nellie Coburn) was working at a large spinning wheel. Standing near the young mother was a visitor (the Regent, Mrs. R. M. Cross). Seated in front of the fireplace was another visitor (the Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Smith). The third visitor was Miss Evelyn Fisher. The old-time costumes worn by the ladies

were very beautiful. The chapter flag does not show in the picture because of the chimney of the fireplace. The flag which does show was one with thirteen stars.

The colors used in decorating the float were blue and white, our own colors, and the red roses added converted this color scheme into the national colors—red, white, and blue. The chairs on the float were antiques, one having been used by Lafayette on his visit to Massachusetts.

SARAH W. RUSSELL,
Second Vice-Regent,

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tenn.). On the afternoon of July 4 sponsored the unveiling of a marker erected to the memory of Col. Benjamin Seawell, Jr., near his home north of Horn Springs. Members of the chapter, friends of the family, relatives and descendants of Colonel Seawell assembled in a grove near the old family cemetery to honor the memory of this Revolutionary hero. Mrs. A. B. Martin served as chairman of ceremonies and the program was opened by all singing "America." After the Lord's Prayer, the Salute to the Flag was given. Mrs. J. N. MacKenzie, Chapter Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots, in referring to the regulation marble markers furnished by the Government, stated that it has long been the chapter's purpose to thus mark every Revolutionary soldier's grave located in our county.

A sketch of Colonel Seawell's life, with his Colonial and Revolutionary service, compiled by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Isaac S. Boyd, was read by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Huffman. Notable facts recorded in the sketch were these: Col. Benjamin Seawell, Jr., was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1743, and died in Wilson County, Tennessee, in 1821. He entered the Revolutionary War at its beginning, and at the provincial meeting of the Council of Safety at Wilmington, N. C., June 5, 1776, he was appointed Captain of the Halifax Brigade, No. 6, in old Bute County (later Franklin County, North Carolina), under Brigadier-General Ashe; later he was promoted to the command of a regiment, which he held until the close of the war. He gave long service as Counsellor of State. On October 22, 1799, when Wilson County was formed from old Sumner

County, Colonel Seawell was appointed its solicitor.

His name is inscribed upon the monument on the Capitol grounds at Nashville, erected to the memory of those Revolutionary officers who died in Tennessee.

F. W. Milspaugh, State President of the S. A. R., spoke on the importance of preserving the memory of these heroes who rendered real service in the formation of our country.

The marker was unveiled by Jane Seawell Cheairs, great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Seawell.

Following the ceremonies the crowd inspected the ancestral residence, a large two-story house of early Colonial type, built by Colonel Seawell in 1795.

Later, on Horn Springs lawn, the Seawell family served supper to all present.

MARY E. JENKINS,
Historian.

Wheeling Chapter (Moundsville, W. Va.).

One of the most outstanding events in the struggle for independence during the Revolutionary War that occurred on the frontier, and one of the most atrocious crimes committed by the savages, was the massacre of Capt. Wm. Foreman and twenty-one of his men on September 27, 1777, at the upper end of the Narrows between Wheeling and Moundsville.

The company of soldiers had gone from Fort Henry, at Wheeling, to the Fort at the Flats of Grave Creek (now Moundsville) and on their return were ambushed and slaughtered.

On the 150th anniversary of the massacre, a monument erected by Wheeling Chapter was unveiled. Mrs. E. A. Graham, Chapter Regent, led in the Salute to the Flag; Mrs. John B. Garden, State and Chapter Chairman of Committee on Marking Historic Spots, gave a short address, and Mrs. Paul O. Raymond unveiled the marker. Mrs. Garden is a descendant of Capt. John Van Metre, who was in command at Fort Henry at the time of the massacre.

The bodies of Captain Foreman and his men, two of them his sons, were buried the next day at the scene of the massacre, and after lying there for ninety-eight years were removed to Mount Rose Cemetery, Mounds-



MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. WM. FOREMAN AND HIS MEN NEAR MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

ville. The following inscription is on the sandstone slab at the grave:

THIS
HUMBLE STONE
IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPTAIN FOREMAN
AND
TWENTY-ONE OF HIS MEN
WHO WERE SLAIN BY A BAND OF
RUTHLESS SAVAGES, THE
ALLIES OF A
CIVILIZED NATION OF EUROPE
ON THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER
1777

"So sleep the brave who sank to rest
By all their country's wishes bless'd."

"This monument was originally erected above the Narrows on the Ohio River four miles above Moundsville, on the grounds where the fatal action occurred, with the remains of Capt. Foreman and his fallen men placed here June the 1st, 1875, by Capt. P. B. Catlett under orders of the county court of Marshall county."

The monument placed by Wheeling Chapter at the scene of the massacre is a handsome granite boulder with a bronze plate. It stands on a plat of ground ten feet



BOULDER PLACED BY THE JOHN KENDRICK CHAPTER, WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

square, deeded to the chapter by Dr. Leonard Eskey, of Wheeling, as a gift, and is on a much graveled State highway.

GERTRUDE SHAW,
Historian.

Mary Lacy Chapter (Centralia, Wash.) has a membership of 29, seven being non-residents. Meetings are held the second Thursday of each month. In February we have our annual luncheon which our State Regent attends.

Last year we sent a box of material and two dollars to Angel Island to help carry on the work there. We also help support the University of Washington chapter house.

Each year we present a gold medal to the senior of the Central High School who excels in United States history.

In patriotic work this year we entered a float in the parade on the Fourth of July and won first prize. Characters represented on the float were George Washington, Martha Washington, Paul Revere, Lafayette, and Betsy Ross and companion.

HAZEL GRAHAM WALLACE,
Historian.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Conn.). On Armistice Day a notable parade was given in Norwich. One of the most attractive of the floats was the one designed and prepared by Faith Trumbull Chapter, representing the inside of the old church at Lebanon, Connecticut. A little flight of stairs led up to the high pulpit where stood the minister in his gown and white wig. On the rear of the float were old benches for pews, upon which were seated ladies in beautiful old costumes. Standing at the foot of the pulpit was Madame Faith Trumbull, ready to remove her beautiful red cloak and lay it on the altar rail, her gift to the soldiers. Jonathan Trumbull stood just behind her. These characters were represented by the Regent of the chapter, Mrs. William Dawley, and her husband.

Madame Trumbull was the wife of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and the story goes that Count Rochambeau, being entertained in the Trumbull home, presented Madame Trumbull with a beautiful red cloak. On a Sunday morning the minister in his high pulpit asked for gifts

from the members of his congregation to help the soldiers. At first no one responded to the appeal. Then Faith Trumbull rose from her pew, went to the pulpit and laid her lovely cloak on the altar. Following her example many others brought their gifts. This cloak was cut up into strips and used to trim the uniforms of some of the officers of the army.

A charming pageant was presented by twenty-two ladies depicting most realistically the costumes and personalities of many of the long list of hostesses of the White House, "The First Ladies of the Land." The large and roomy porch of the house was used as a stage, the audience seated in chairs on the lawn. Here also the business meeting was conducted.

The year's reports showed every obligation filled, scholarships paid, Americanization work accomplished, reported programs throughout the year of high standing, historical, educational, musical, splendid work achieved by every committee. Luncheons, bridge parties, New Year's dance and other social events have been carried on by the Ways and Means Committee.

All considered, the year's work had been one of progress and success.

MARION OTIS ASHBEY,
Historian.

John Kendrick Chapter (Wenatchee, Wash.). It was a dramatic setting when the bronze tablet marking the site of the old Mission Indian Cemetery was unveiled, on June 30, 1927. Sixty years ago the burying ground for the Indians was laid out by Father de Rouge, who at that time was in charge of the Mission on the banks of the Wenatchee River, in what is known as "The Veil of Cashmere." Many years ago

this Mission was discontinued and time was fast obliterating this plot where sleep those first Americans who performed their duty to the only form of government they knew. Our chapter desired to mark and save for posterity this road-side spot, and upon a boulder mounted upon a concrete base we have placed a bronze tablet bearing a suitable inscription.

The exercises were held in the evening, and the audience, among whom were many Indians, opened the program by singing "America," led by the Cashmere band. This was followed by the Invocation. The names and achievements of some of the Indians buried here were read, and then our Regent introduced Mrs. John Wallace, State Regent of Washington, who gave the address. The following paragraph from her address expressed the sentiment prompting the marking of this site: "Perhaps these few graves, still unclaimed by nature, and the many that have long ago been leveled by Time's obliterating hand, will give the citizen's of tomorrow a broader charity and a deeper understanding of those early days and the character of the natives who not only rest beneath this sod, but who have lived and fought and died in other parts of our country." The veil was lifted as she closed with these words: "To this little band who took their last stand upon the frontiers of the great Northwest, we dedicate this marker." The program was concluded just at sunset by lowering the Colors, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Among the Indians present was Louie Adams, in full tribal regalia, who spoke feelingly in behalf of his race in appreciation of this marker.

RUTH E. BAKER,
Recording Secretary.



NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

KEEP AMERICA AMERICAN

Address of the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, which was broadcast on January 23, 1927, from sixty-five stations covering practically every State in the Union. The subject of Immigration is so intimately related to the work of the National Defense Committee that the President General has most graciously granted us the privilege of reproducing her address in this department. Assuredly the membership will give it an attentive reading and the widest distribution.

The Father of our Country in a letter to Patrick Henry, dated October 9, 1795, in speaking of his hopes for America and its staunch principles, said: "I want an American character." In further discussing the outlook for the new America he added: "This in my judgment is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home."

Across the plains, through valleys, over mountain tops, from ocean to ocean, the voice of George Washington speeds the message to all the peoples of these United States: "I want an American character."

We revere the days of the founding of our Republic and the deeds of its founders. Inspired by brilliant leadership, noble men and women gave stability of character to the early development of the young nation.

These fundamentals of a vital national life then came into being, namely:

A Constitution that was and is and ever shall remain a masterpiece in offering liberty and security to all the people.

A Flag—the precious red, white and blue of the folds of Old Glory.

National songs to stir the souls of citizens of this "land of the free" and to inspire its protection against all enemies, both from without and within.

Homes wherein families find shelter from exposure, comfort in companionship, guid-

ance and cheer for the journey along life's highway.

An economic system permitting phenomenal industrial growth, business expansion, professional advancement and development of individual initiative, personal talent and inventive genius.

Religious liberty. The freedom to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

Literally, have not goodness and mercy followed us all the days of our great national life?

From time to time, however, should not the thoughtful as well as the thoughtless take a firmer grip on our national verities? Just now especially, we need to hold fast to these Constitutional treasures. We need to cling to American ideals. We need to grapple for our American heritage.

What do I mean to emphasize? It is this—George Washington urged that we as a nation possess an American character.

Do you know that today there are some in America who teach the young to sing a song which runs as follows:

"Then raise the scarlet standard high!
Within its shade we'll live and die,
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the RED FLAG flying here."

It is related (*Daily Worker*, Communist, September 2, 1927, page 6) that in the summer camps of the children's organization—*The Young Pioneers*—there is a plot of ground set aside in honor of Russia and Communism and that this plot of ground is known as the "Red Square."

And it is reported that in the middle of this "Red Square" there is a flag pole where a very significant flag is hoisted every morning. Does such allegiance to the red flag not mean the doom of the nation if it is not checked or forever banished from our shores?

Should native-born or newly adopted Americans tolerate the red flag? Should aliens seek to replace Old Glory? Then why allow groups of adults to publish opinions to the effect that there should be no laws or regulations prohibiting the display of red flags? (American Civil Liberties Union—Fight for Free Speech, September, 1921.)

The foreign language newspapers, of which there are twelve hundred in this country, are another problem. Estimates, as listed by one single firm (N. W. Ayer & Son), place the total circulation of these papers at 8,955,000 per issue. It is also known that many papers printed in foreign languages and circulated in the United States preach the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. (*National Bulletin, The Military Order of the World War*, November, 1927, page 12.)

This brings us to the consideration of the matter of immigration and tends to stress the necessity for common sense and straightforward American intelligence in support of those patriotic immigration measures drafted to safeguard America in an hour of peril.

Historians agree that the population at the time of the Revolution was predominantly English or closely allied to the English. The people were English or of Dutch, Irish, Swedish, German, Welsh or Scotch-Irish extraction. Professor Commons has indicated that less than 2,000 years ago these were part of one Germanic race in the forests surrounding the North Sea.

"True immigrants," as they were called, were independent in thought, courageous in spirit, full of hardihood to encounter the hazards of climate, river and forest.

Present hostility to immigration is not a new thing. Meager restrictive measures were early enforced when abuses were found to exist through usurpation of the privilege of coming to America.

In the early twenties of the 19th Century the annual influx of immigrants was about ten to twelve thousand. These figures were pyramided to a height of over one million two hundred thousand in the year 1907 and again in the year 1914.

For convenience in the study of immigration, five periods stretch from the time of the first settlement of the North American

Colonies to the present hour. These periods are characterized thus:

First—Immigration causing no change in the language or customs.

Second—Free immigration.

Third—Agitation and State regulation.

Fourth—Federal control and individual selection.

Fifth—Federal control, group selection and restriction.

That there should be no discrimination in our immigration laws against the basic American stock, "which speaks our language, has the same capacity for self-government, presents no problem of assimilation and to which have belonged the founders of our Nation and most of its great leaders down to the present day," experts on the subject of immigration are pleading for the basic provisions of the Act of 1924 including the national origins system as a permanent basis for apportioning the immigration. It is urged that Congress extend the quota restrictions to Mexico, the West Indies and the countries of Central and South America and also bring about the reduction of the total immigration to a maximum of 80,000 per annum.

The Immigration Restriction League, Inc., in a leaflet just released from the press, states that the "proposed reduction of the quota immigration to 80,000 would be in lieu of the 150,000 provided for in the present Act when the National Origins Clause goes into effect, and in lieu of the 164,000 quota immigration now coming in on the 1890 Census basis. The 80,000 would be apportioned on the National Origins basis, which, as the law now stands, goes into effect July 1, 1928."

Official figures for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, show increases, as compared with the previous year, both in the number of aliens and in the number of immigrants admitted.

"Germany today is getting a quota far larger than any other quota country and, in fact, nearly one-third of the total quota immigration, although according to the report of the National Origins Quota Board she is entitled, on the basis of German stock in the United States today, to less than one-sixth of the quota immigration." (*Immigration Restriction League Bulletin*.)

Every country in Continental Europe is reported as having a long waiting list and

there is no doubt that all would eagerly fill out their quota many times over if allowed to do so. Also, the immigrants themselves have a natural desire to seek new homes in a land which offers such rich opportunities.

George Washington's words, "I want an American character," summon us to give heed to the condition of our nation with regard to its power to "transform by the renewing of the mind" or its capacity to assimilate.

To insure national unity, economic well being, respect abroad and happiness and tranquillity at home, we need to take immediate steps to prevent great racial changes in our American character. Hitherto we have had the good fortune to receive a rich bestowal of gifts toward the progress of the United States from those reputable immigrants who have been willing to blend their citizenship with ours. But conditions have been changing since the World War and the catastrophe of the Russian Revolution. To preserve our political and religious ideals we must be alert to any new menace. The need of legislation providing for a rigid immigration restriction law, a good deportation bill and provision for a system of alien registration becomes more and more apparent to all Americans who sincerely desire to keep this beloved country American in character.

To this end the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have from year to year made more emphatic declarations concerning their approval of a firm stand for restrictive immigration laws; the strict enforcement as well as the passage of alien deportation laws, the registration of aliens, adequate educational tests for all applicants for naturalization and friendly assistance in the way of instructions for foreigners.

To the stranger who now lives within our gates, and to the alien to whom they are

opened under the law, we must not overlook our great responsibility.

When he arrives in this country the bewildered foreigner immediately seeks leadership, and having once found it he strives in every way to please and to merit approval. Therefore, it all depends upon who gets hold of him first whether he is transformed into a good, law abiding, home building citizen or becomes a pawn in the hands of radical groups who openly defy law and order and deride our Government.

Apropos of the foregoing, I want to quote a bit of verse that has recently come to my notice and which has a distinct bearing on the subject in hand.

"Just today we chanced to meet
Down along the crowded street.
And I wondered whence he came,
What was once his nation's name.

"So I asked him, 'Tell me true,
Are you Pole or Russian Jew?
English, Scotch, Italian, Russian
Belgian, Spanish, Swiss, Moravian,
Dutch or Greek or Scandanavian?"

"Then he raised his head on high,
And he gave me this reply!
'What I was is naught to me
In this land of liberty.
In my soul, as man to man,
I am just American.'"

Once on American soil, assimilation of the foreigner is our responsibility. One equally great precedes it, however, and that is selection-restriction protection of our own.

Ineffective sentimentality needs to be set aside. A hardy love of home and country must take its place in the foreground of our national activity. Internationalism can well be subordinated until we have conquered some of the problems confronting America.

To preserve our Republic we must serve in its common defense. Are you one of its defenders?

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

PRIVATE SAMUEL HALE

(References: Family Records in D. A. R. Library, Leominster, Massachusetts, for lineage; Vital Records, Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, volume 7, p. 57, Service.)

Samuel Hale, fourth child of Israel Hale, Junior, and Rachel, his wife, was born April 2, 1719; married Eleanor Smith, born 1727. He died July 5, 1805; she died March 7, 1794. He was a stalwart man in stature, 6 feet 3 inches, well proportioned and correspondingly powerful as he was large. They had eight sons and one daughter. Samuel Hale and seven sons were all in the Revolutionary War. They lived in Leominster, Massachusetts, and their children were born there. They are as follows:

1st, Samuel, born May 20, 1749; 2nd, Benjamin, born 1751; 3rd, John, born June 28, 1753; 4th, David, born 1756; married Olive Baily; 5th, Israel, born 1758; died in 1796; 6th, Silas, born 1760; died 1835; married Sarah Parsons, first wife; Huldah, born 1774, second wife; 7th, Joel, born 1762; 8th, Levi, born 1765; 9th, Elizabeth, born 1770; married Samuel Boutell November 25, 1790. Silas, David, Benjamin, and Israel went to West Windsor, Vermont, and died there.

PRIVATE NATHAN MARKHAM

(References: Abbe Memorial, p. 144; Connecticut Men in the Revolution, volume I, p. 10; Allen's Enfield County, Connecticut, pp. 2244, 2269, Groton Avery Clan, volume 1, p. 522.)

Nathan Markham, son of Israel and Anna Spenser Markham, was born September 29, 1737, and died 1817, and married Abigail Booth, who died March 7, 1815. She is mentioned as the daughter and Nathan Markham as the son-in-law in the will of John Booth (p. 2244 of Allen's Enfield County). Nathan Markham served in the French and Indian Wars and as a private in

the Lexington Alarm (p. 144, Abbe Memorial). Their children were: Abigail (Nabbie), who was born October 18, 1772, married John Avery in Enfield, and died in 1845; Ann, twin to Nabbie, married Randall. John Avery was the executor of his father-in-law's will in 1817.

ROBERT SLOAN

Robert Sloan was born near Belfast, County Down, Ireland; came to America and settled in Duplin County, North Carolina. From that place he enlisted in December, 1775, or January, 1776, in the Revolutionary Army and served three months as a private in Captain James Love's Company, Colonel Lillington's North Carolina Regiment. Later he enlisted and served three months as a private in Captain Isham Shuffield's Company (of which company Barnet Brock was lieutenant), Colonel James Kenan's Regiment. In the summer of 1777-1778 he served three months in Captain Charles Ward's Company, Colonel James Kenan's North Carolina Regiment, and in the fall of 1779 again enlisted and served three months in same company. In June or July, 1780, enlisted and served three months in Captain James Gillespie's Company, Colonel James Kenan's Regiment, and again, in the spring of 1781, served three months in same regiment. He was at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge and a skirmish at the Big Bridge, in New Hanover County, North Carolina. He was allowed a pension on his application executed November 27, 1832, Duplin County, North Carolina. His will, dated August 19, 1834, is unrecorded in Duplin County. In it he mentions his wife Mary, who died in 1830, and children—David; Mary, who married James Howall; Susannah, who married William Nixon; Margaret, who married William Dickson. (Reference: Pension Record Claim No. 7523.)

CORPORAL ISAAC MARKHAM

(References: Pension Claim; Connecticut Men in the Revolution; Allen's History of Enfield, Connecticut, volume 2, pp. 1002, 1695, 1696.)

Issac Markham, the son of Joseph and Abigail Booth Markham, was born May 26, 1754. He married Cynthia Terry November 23, 1788. He was in Tomkins County, New York, October 15, 1840. He served as a corporal in Captain David Parsons' 5th Company, 2nd Connecticut Regiment, during the Revolution. Their children were: Seth, born September 2, 1789, died 1795; Cynthia, born October 21, 1791, died 1791; George, born November 5, 1792; Cynthia, Second, born April 29, 1795; Seth, Second, born March 24, 1798; Sarah, born June 19, 1804; Augustus, born October 27, 1806; John, born March 5, 1809; Ralph, born March 13, 1812.

CAPTAIN DETHIC HEWITT

(References: Wheeler's History of Stonington, Connecticut, pp. 431, 423, 565, published in 1900; History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, pp. 127-129, published in 1866; Miner's History of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, p. 242, published in 1845; Day's Historical Collections, p. 439, published in 1843; History of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley, volume 11, pp. 1002, 1004, 1055; Notes and Queries: Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical, Relating Chiefly to Interior Pennsylvania, p. 140, published in 1893.)

Captain Dethic Hewitt, eldest child of Deacon Walter Hewitt and his wife, Elizabeth Dethic, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1747. He married Elizabeth Searle, also of Stonington, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Constant Searle and Hannah Miner Searle. His wife, Elizabeth Searle, was born April 4, 1757. She married Captain Hewitt in Stonington, Connecticut, on July 13, 1773. Their children were: Isaac, born about 1774; he married Mary Philips, who died in 1808, and was survived by six children, the eldest of whom was Dethic. Daniel was born in 1776. Elizabeth Hewitt was born about 1779, and married James Carpenter after 1795. She made claim to the Twenty-sixth Congress, during

the first session, for pay and bounty land for the Revolutionary services of her father, Captain Dethic Hewitt. No action was taken on her application. Captain Hewitt and his father-in-law, Private Constant Searle, were killed in the Wyoming Massacre, 1778. His widow married Ishmael Bennett, of Pittstown, Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN RICHARD WAIT

(References: Vermont Gazette, volume 2, p. 390. For Lineage, Sudbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 145; Family Records in D. A. R. Reference for service, Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, pp. 783-789; Heitman's, p. 563; Library Coopfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 426.)

Richard Wait, son of John and Eunice (Morse) Wait, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1745. He was a soldier in the French War, 1760; Captain in Herrick's Rangers, 1777. He settled in Windsor, Vermont, where he died on March 5, 1823. He married Susannah Allen in Brookfield, Massachusetts, May 9, 1771. Richard Wait was left fatherless when he was about sixteen years old. He chose the Honorable Jedediah Foster, of Foster's Hill, Brookfield, Massachusetts, his guardian. He enlisted in the Provincial Army in March, 1762, in Captain Thomas Cowden's Company. Richard Wait was the founder of the first church in Windsor, Vermont, in 1778, and he was a man of much influence there. Like his brothers, Colonel Joseph Wait and General Benjamin Wait, he was an active "Green Mountain Boy." He was with his brother, General Benjamin Wait, in the Revolutionary War. After the war he spent the rest of his life in Windsor, Vermont, prominent in civil and military affairs. He died March 5, 1823, and is buried in the Sheddsville Cemetery, in West Windsor. Susannah, his wife, died September 3, 1798. Their children were: Rebecca, born April 21, 1773; Allen; Susannah, born March 23, 1777, died September 20, 1777; Susannah, born September 23, 1779, married Lemuel Savage; Eunice, born November 9, 1781, died July 27, 1785; Richard, born July 26, 1784; Lydia, born February 29, 1787; William, born July 20, 1789, married Catherine Boutwell December 6, 1810; Polly, born February 5, 1793, died May 12, 1801.

PRIVATE JONAH KING

(References: Enfield County, Connecticut, pp. 2237-1649; King Family in Suffield, Connecticut, and its Numerous Branches, by Cameron King, pp. 151, 152, 223. References for service: Connecticut Men in the Revolution, volume 1, p. 62.)

Jonah King, the son of Benjamin King, was born February 23, 1752. He died in Enfield County, Connecticut, March 10, 1833. He married Susannah Hale May 18, 1775, who was born February 22, 1756, and died February 8, 1821. She was the daughter of David and Hannah (Warrener) Hale. On July 21, 1780, Jonah King executed to David Terry, both of Enfield, Connecticut, a deed for four acres of land in Enfield. "South of Keeps Spring, being the homestead of my honored father, Mr. Benjamin Keeps, deceased, late of Enfield, with all buildings thereon, excepting the thirds of the widow of said deceased, now wife of Samuel Eaton, of said Enfield." Jonah King had purchased this homestead from Abodish King July 11, 1778. All the children except Jonah, who was born in Enfield, were born in Suffield County, Connecticut. Their children were: Jonah, born February 9, 1777; Elizabeth, born July 9, 1785; Elizabeth, 2d, born April 29, 1787, died 1789; Elizabeth, 3d, born May 13, 1889; Alpheus, born September 8, 1791; Corin (son), born December 5, 1794, died October 5, —; Eli, born April 5, 1797, died May 5, 1797; Eli, 2d, born January 31, 1798. Jonah King was a private in Captain Parsons' Company, Colonel Hinmon's Regiment, from Enfield Connecticut. This 10th Company served at the siege of Boston ("Revolutionary Soldiers Connected with the Town of Enfield," by Jessie Brainard Abbe).

PRIVATE PHILIP PHILIPS

(References: August Philips' Family Bible Leaf; Widow's File Number 5532; Connecticut Men in Revolution, volume 1, p. 328; volume 2, p. 636, Services.)

Philip Philips was born at Windham, Connecticut, December 22, 1762. He married Elizabeth Philips, born August 29, 1764, at the home of their cousin, Martha Philips, on March 4, 1789. Their children were: James, born February 11, 1790; August, born March 28, 1791; Benjamin, born September 24, 1792; John, born January 4, 1800; and Jurel, born April 5, 1804. Philip Philips enlisted February 15, 1780, and served until December 13, 1783, in Captain Strong's Company, Colonel Heman Swift's Regiment, Connecticut Line. He was discharged in New York at West Point. Augustus Philips owned a small farm in Medina Township, Medina County, Ohio, with whom Philip Philips lived; but he died in Grafton, Lorraine County, Ohio, June 15, 1838. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Medina County, Ohio, February 27, 1851. She had lived six years prior to that time in Grafton, Lorraine County, Ohio.

PRIVATE DANIEL BULLOCK

(References: Revolutionary Pension Record, File W 8403, Georgia Revolutionary Record.)

Daniel Bullock was born October 25, 1762. He married Jane Finguefield November 12, 1789, in Columbia County, Georgia. He died June —, 1834. He was living in Edgefield District, South Carolina, when he enlisted as a private in Captain Tutt's and Manwell's Company, Colonel Hammond's Regiment, in the early part of 1779. He served twelve months. He was in the engagement at Brier Creek, Georgia, and Siege of Savannah and Augusta. He served at one time under General Green in Colonel Picken's Regiment. Their children were: Zachariah, born September 7, 1790; married December 27, 1812. He married Frances Edrington, born March 10, 1795. John, the second child, was born August 24, 1792, died November 10, 1827; David, born August 25, 1796; Dan, born December 22, 1798, died June 8, 1834; Lucy Lenar, born August 3, 1804.—E. S. L.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

BYRNE, HENRY, New Hanover Co., N. C. Will dated Sept. 9, 1772, probated Oct. 26, 1773. Mentions nephews Henry Walters, Joseph Walters, George Walters, Moses, Francis & Henry Britton, niece Mary Britton, god dau Elizabeth Jones dau of Frederick Jones. Exec. Frederick Jones. Test. Samuel Swann, John Buford, Benjamin Williams, William Buford.

SMITH, SALLY, of Wayne Co., N. C. Will dated Aug. 30, 1839, probated Nov. Term, 1839. Mentions son Joseph, dau Polly Hollowell, Pheby Bryan, Elizabeth Smith, Polly Smith & Ann Smith, dau & dau-in-law, sons Sion, Ezekiel. Exec. John Hollowell son-in-law.

SLOAN, JOHN, Rowan Co., N. C. 1780. Mentions wife Mary, sons Archibald, John & Jeremiah & daus Margaret & Mary. Exec. Patrick & Archibald Sloan.

SLOAN, JOHN, Rowan Co., N. C. 1804. Mentions wife Agnes & daus Jean & Rosannah.

EVERETT, MATTHEW, Wayne Co., N. C. Will dated July 7, 1819. Mentions bro John Everett, sis Sally Kennedy, bro Joseph Everett; Polly, Nancy, Amy & Jane Everett, sisters, Robert & David B. Everett, little bros., John E. Becton nephew. Exec. Bros John & Joseph Everett.

WHITFIELD, WILLIAM, Wayne Co., N. C. Will dated Nov. 2, 1816, probated Feby Court 1817. Mentions wife Sally B. Whitfield, dau Mary Killebrew, son Wm. Whitfield, son Joseph Whitfield, dau Eliza-

beth Keatley, son Bryan Whitfield, son Needham Whitfield, dau Rachel House [afterwards Neville], son Lewis Whitfield, Sarah Collier, Sarah Hatch, mother-in-law, Charles Whitfield, son, dau Lucy, daus Harriett & Narcissa, sons Hatch & Benjamin, Lemuel, Edmond, John, Burdet, Francis & George.

SMITH, THOMAS, Isle of Wight Co., Va. Will dated April 27, 1741. Mentions sons Wm., George, Joseph, Thomas, & daus Rachel & Mary Lundy.

SMITH, ARTHUR, Isle of Wight Co., Va. Will dated Sept. 27, 1742. Mentions wife Mary, sons Arthur & Thomas, daus Mary, Jane Ridley, Olive Hodsden & Martha Day.

BAGGS, THOMAS, Sumter, S. C. Will dated May 1, 1810. Mentions wife Elizabeth, 3 daus. Mary, Elizabeth & Elivira Cantey. Exec. Chas. Cantey, son-in-law.

TREADWELL, ADONIRAM, of Black River, Duplin Co., N. C. Will dated 16 Jan. 1779. Mentions heir of deceased son Gilead, sons Adoniram & John, daus Phebe & Bulah, grson Enos Mathis. Wife Mary. Exec. wife Mary. Test. Rd. Herring, Abner Stephens & Enoch Herring.

BRYAN, NEEDHAM, Johnston Co., N. C. Will dated 25 Jan., 1787. Mentions wife Sarah, sons Lovard, Clement & Benjamin & dau Sarah.

SLOAN, JOHN, Duplin Co., N. C. Will dated 18 Aug. 1824, probated July term 1827. Mentions son & dau Jacob Bryant & his wife Mary, son Wm. Exec. Jacob Briant. Test John Powell, John McCann.

GIRARDEAU, JAMES. Will dated Nov. 7, 1756. Granville Co., S. C. Mentions sons John & James.

GIRARDEAU, JEAN, Charleston Court House. Will dated Feby 24, 1720. Mentions wife Ann, sons Peter, John, Richard, James & Isaac. His wife Ann mar Andrew Deveaux June 18, 1723.

STEVENS, JOSEPH, Hinesville, Liberty Co., Ga. Will 1800. Mentions six Rebecca Girardeau, nephew Joseph Stevens Baker.

GIRARDEAU, JOHN BOHUN, JR., Liberty Co., Ga. Will 1803. Mentions wife Elizabeth Mary Ann, sis Susannah sis Elizabeth wife of Andrew Maybank.

GIRARDEAU, REBECCA SPENCER. Will 1808. Mentions mother Rebecca [Stevens] Girardeau, relative Richard S. Baker. In Hinesville Courthouse, Liberty Co., Ga.

GIRARDEAU, ANN [SPENCER]. Will 1822. Liberty Co., Ga. [Widow of Richard 2nd.] Mentions nephews Richard S. Baker & Wm. Spencer. nieces Ann Baker & Sarah Spencer, grson Joseph Stevens Baker [born Aug. 17, 1798].

WHITFIELD, PENELOPE, Wayne Co., N. C. Will dated March 13, 1816. Mentions sons Wm. L. Bush, Lewis B. Bush, Nathan B. Bush, Goaz [Gaius] Whitfield & Boaz Whitfield, daus Penelope Croom & Mary Bryan. Exec. Wm. L. Bush, Abraham Croom & Jas. R. Bryan.

SMITH, JAMES, Duplin Co., N. C. Will 1832. Mentions John, wife Ceney Joaman, Jones, George, Mary Ann, Eliz., Edward.

IVEY, JOHN, Duplin Co., N. C. Will probated Oct. Term, 1792. Mentions Leah wife, Demcey Carr, grson son of Samuel Carr & Mary his wife, Jesse Brown grson, Sarah Harrod, grdau, dau of David Brown & Patience his wife both deceased, Charity Smith dau., Sarah Parker dau., Elizabeth Ivey niece dau of Lemuel Ivey late of Northfolk Va. deceased. Exec. Francis Oliver & Nicholas Bowden. Test. Nicholas (X his mark) Bowden & Samuel Bowden.

GIRARDEAU, JOHN BOHUN, SR., Chatham Co., Ga. Will dated Jan. 13, 1777, probated Nov. 22, 1784. Mentions wife Hannah [Mrs. Maybanks nee Splatt] sons John Bohun, Peter Bohun, dau Elizabeth, child unborn—[Susannah]. Exec. Andrew Maybanks, Henry Hyrne of S.C.

BOGGS, WILLIAM, West Fallowfield, Chester Co., Penna. Will proved Nov. 15 & 30,

1790. Mentions son Joseph, dau Jean, Elizabeth, Rebecca, oldest son James, son Robert, dau Margaret Johnston, widow of James Johnston, son William. Exec. William Boggs son. Test. Joseph Wilson, Robert Cochran, David Heslett. Dated Feb. 10, 1786.

MATHEWS, WILLIAM, Jackson Co., Ga. Will dated 16 Sept., 1854. Mentions sons Milton & Pheneas & his sons Wm. & James, grdau Martha Mathews dau of son Pheneas, Benj. Franklin Mathews son of Allen deceased, John Creighton & his wife Elizabeth my dau., daus Mary Mathews & Nancy Benton, Nancy Candler, Polly Cain & Margaret Wade daus of Allen Mathews deceased. Exec. Son Milton, son-in-law John Creighton & John Benton.

SMITH, ARTHUR. Will dated Oct. 1, 1645. Recorded in Isle of Wight Courts, Va. Feb. 9, 1693. Mentions sons Arthur, Richard, George, Thomas & dau. Jane.

SMITH, ARTHUR. Will dated Nov. 2, 1696. Isle of Wight Co., Va. Mentions sons George, Thomas & Arthur.

SMITH, JANE. Isle of Wight Co., Va. Will dated Nov. 5, 1710. Widow. Mentions son Wm., John & dau Sarah.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Smith. Isle of Wight Co., Va. Mentions grdau Silvia Jordan & grdau Charity Holliday, dau Mary Holliday & son Thomas Smith, April 5, 1760.

OUTLAW, ELIZABETH [widow Jas. Outlaw who died 1826]. Probated 1830 Nov. Term Duplin Co., N. C. Mentions Charity Grady, dau., Jacob Williams son-in-law, Timothy Grady son-in-law, Henry Grady son-in-law, W. Whitfield, son-in-law, John and Lewis sons, Edward, Alex & Wm. sons.

GRADY, HENRY. Will probated 1834. Duplin Co., N. C. Mentions Elizabeth deceased wife, B. W., B. F., Atlas J., Stephen M., Harriett, A. O., Eliza Ann Simmons, Suda Kornegay, Pussy Jackson, Letty White,

GRADY, CURTIS D., Cumberland Co., N. C. Will dated Jan. 19, 1832. Mentions Susan Grady mother, Sally S. Smith sis, Jane Grady wife.

ROBINSON, EDWARD, Cumberland Co., N. C. Will dated Nov. 10, 1822. Mentions wife Elizabeth, sons Lewis & Nicholas, daus Susanna & Percey & sis Elizabeth.

SMITH, CHARITY [WHITFIELD] [dau of Wm. & Rachel Bryan Whitfield & widow of

Col. David Smith]. Will dated 4 Aug., 1817, Cumberland Co., N. C. Mentions dau. Edith Bryan [mar Clement Bryan], son Wm., dau Rachel McAlister, son Jonathan, dau Charity Williams, son Needham Smith, son Whitfield deceased. grchil Elizabeth, Samuel, Sidney & Rachel, chil of son Samuel Smith.

SMITH, SARAH [widow of Arthur who d. 1808]. Will dated Dec. 13, 1814. Wayne Co., N. C. Mentions Lazarus Smith, Sampson Smith, Drewry Smith, Joseph Smith, Phebe Howell, Avey Rouse, Polly Bizzell, & Sarah Parnal. Exec. son John Smith. Test. Stephen Smith, David Turner & Samuel Howell.

SLOAN, ROBERT, Duplin Co., N. C. Will dated 19 Aug. 1834, probated 1839-40. Mentions son David, dau. Mary Howard, wife of James Howard, dau. Susannah Nixon, wife of Wm. Nixon. Children of my dau. Margaret Dickson, deceased, Robert Sloan Dickson, Barbary Ann Chapman, Wm. David Dickson, Martha Dickson & Edward Dickson. Williams Dickson son-in-law.

MAXWELL, ELEANOR, Duplin Co., N. C. Will 1832. Mentions daus Margaret Pearsall, Sarah Stanford, Dorothy Ann Moore, Cassandra Moore; son Dickson Sloan; grdaus Clarissa McGowen, Ann Eliza Sloan & grson David Moore.

HARRIS, MORDECAI, of Chatham Co., Ga. Will dated 17th of —, 1791, probated June 3, 1791. Mentions wife Mary & grson James Mordecai Harris. Exec. John Ruppert. Test. John Rentz, Asa Emanuel, John McFarlen.

SMITH, JOHN, Cumberland Co., N. C. Mentions Janie Mallett, dau., Farquard, son & Wm. son, Jonathan Evans, son-in-law, Elizabeth Evans, dau., Henry Elliott, son-in-law, Isabella Elliott, dau., John Elliott, son-in-law, May Elliott, dau, James C. Smith, grson, son of late Dr. Jas C. Smith. 1848.

SMITH, MARGARET K. Will dated Oct. 11, 1892, probated Nov. 2, 1901. Cumberland Co., N. C. [Widow of James Morley Smith.] Mentions sons James W. H. & John, dau Bettie B. Smith, dau Celeste Gaddy, wife of Wm. Gaddy, Margaret Jenkins dau. wife of J. McL. Jenkins.

HARRIS, FRANCIS HENRY, 1783, Chatham

Co., Ga. Mentions Jas. Clay, son of friend Joseph Clay, Esq., god-dau Catherine Clay, sis Elizabeth. Exec. Joseph & John Habersham, Esqs. April 27, 1777. Test. Thos Ross, Wm. Maconchy, W. Stephens. Probated May 14, 1783.

ALLEN, SAMUEL, Hosack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Will dated 31 Aug., 1816. Mentions wife Sarah, sons Jacob, Wm., Shepherd, Samuel, John, Abraham, Peter, Isaac, Henry, Ethan, daus Martha Tallman, Sally Rose, Ruth Swift, Phebe Allen. Exec. sons Ethan, Henry & Isaac Allen.

JORDAN, MARGARET. Will dated May 17, 1831. Mentions sis Lucy Jordan, Elizabeth dau of sis Mary Wiggins, James Jordan, mother Tabitha Jordan, Sarah Jordan dau of bro John, Nancy Strum dau of sister, grfather John Wortham, Susan Wiggins, father Thomas Jordan. Exec. Lewis Turner.

WIGGINS, FREDERICK, Granville Co., N. C. Will dated March 5, 1831, probated Feb. Court 1836. Mentions wife Nancy, chil Nancy Bowdon, Gubelma Wiggins, John Wiggins, Hundley Wiggins, Hosold Wiggins, Eliza. Reaves, chil of Thos. Wiggins deceased, chil of Jaqueline Wiggins deceased Exec. Wife Nancy & son John.

WIGGINS, THOMAS, Granville Co., N. C. Will dated May 1797, probated Feb, 1799. Mentions wife Frances, wife's son John Gresham (under 17 yrs), wife's dau Agnes Gresham, son Thos. Wiggins, son Frederick & his chil, dau Molly Mitchell & her chil, dau Cealey Dinton, grson John Denton. Exec. wife, son Frederick, friends Lewis & Thos. Reaves.

HARRISON, ROBERT, Parish Martins-Brandon, Prince George Co., Va. Will dated 15 Jan. 1887. Mentions sons Robert & Duke, daus Sally Mattox, Mary Harrison, Susanne mar (infamous) Jesse Binford. Exec. sons Robert & Wm. Wilkerson, Sr. Test. Edward Neblett, Susanna Harrison, Martha Neblett.

PATTERSON, JOHN, Mecklenberg Co., N. C. Will dated 16 Oct. 1786. Mentions wife Elizabeth, sons Robert & Alexander, grdaus Elizabeth Lawrence, grson John Lawrence, grson John Patterson, grchil John Elizabeth, Jane & Martha Ross chil of dau Esther. Exec. Caleb Phifer & sons Robert & Alexander. Test. Hugh Patterson & Martha Ross.

ANSWERS

6323. OUSLEY.—Would like to corres with M. A. C. who in March 1919, D. A. R. MAGAZINE asked for info of the father of Mary Ousley who mar John Bryant.—Mfs. Robert Woerner, Superior, Nebraska.

8895. GILMORE.—If O. W. G. is still interested in the gen of James Gilmore and his wife Nancy, am sure I can be of assistance if they will write me.—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, 1706 N. 21st St., Superior, Wisconsin.

10611. BUSH.—Would like to exchange data with inquirer who asked for Rev. rec of John Bush b 2 Feb 1742 in Culpeper Co., Va. & married for his 2nd wife Mary (Polly) Tilman. This John was the son of Phillip Bush & a bro of Capt. Billy Bush who married Frances Tandy Burriss, dau of Thomas, Rev. soldier. John Bush's son Col Pleasant married his cousin Jane daughter of Capt. Billy Bush. Were the Lee & Harrison families related to the Bush fam. of Va.?—Mrs. Robert Woerner, Superior, Nebraska.

12763. LUCE.—Adonijah Luce born abt 1750. Res. Tisbury; occupation, a Pilot married 7 Jan 1779 Patience Rogers born abt 1756. He served in Sea Coast Defence. Their chil were Polly 1779-1794; Lovisa 1780; Bethiah 1783-1842; Daniel; Aaron; Abishar married — Rowland.—Mrs. H. B. Wilbur, 9 Cutler St., Stonington, Connecticut.

WILLIAMSON.—James Williamson b 1791 at Morgantown, Va. now W. Va. Cornelius & John Williamson married Rhoda & Hannah, Daus of Benjamin Stone, a Rev Soldier, presumably in Hampshire Co, W. Va. There are records in both the Stone & Williamson families indicating but not clearly proving that James was the son of Cornelius & that both these bros came with their father, possibly Samuel, to Hampshire Co., from New Jersey. There were numerous Johns but if this gives you a clue will be glad to add any further information I have.—Oliver R. Williamson, Union League Club, Chicago, Illinois.

12839. SALKELD.—Please communicate with me as I am descended from John Salkeld, famous Quaker preacher, who in company with his wife Agnes Powley of Cumberland, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1704. Mary Salkeld must be a descendant also as John was the only man of that name

in the colonies. Think I can assist you. They were from Chester Co., now Delaware Co., Penna.—Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson, Lane Apts., Sheldon, Iowa.

12870 (b). JAMISON-JAMESON.—If information is desired about Sarah Jameson after her marriage, I have none but would like to have all I can get of her desc. If her ances is desired can give two or three gens. Correspondence is invited. Am descended from Sarah Jameson's gr. father Capt. Wm. Jameson & his wife Nancy, daughter of Clement Reade.—J. D. Eggleston, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia.

12870 (b). JAMESON.—This query was also answered by John Ernest Jamison, 618 Elm Ave. S. W., Roanoke, Virginia, who states he has nearly a complete rec of the two Jamison families who settled in Va. compiled from Court, County, War, census, tax & Bible records and marriage bonds. Also from reports from the oldest inhabitants of Franklin Co., Va. Write him just what you want stating the authentic family data you have.

12881. HAWKINS.—From the Memoirs of the Hawkins Family by Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. A. (1913). John Hawkins of King William County, Va. 1731 & wife Mary had children Joseph d 1769; Philemon mar 1743 Susan Smith & d 1779; Elizabeth mar George Smith, bro of Sarah; Phoebe mar Charles Smith, bro Sarah; Mary mar Tolliver Craig & d 1804. The children of Philemon & Susan Smith were John Hawkins b 29 Aug 1744 d 1806, mar 1st Margaret Jamison who died 4 Sept 1770. Their chil were Jamison b 21 Aug 1766 mar Ruth Ann Threlkill & Philemon b 13 July 1770 mar Eliza Lewis. John Hawkins mar 2nd Sarah Johnson 13 April 1771 and had John mar Joanna Harrison; Phillip; Wm. mar Lidia Todd Francis of Ky; Margaret b 7 Aug 1772 mar Henry Cave, 1769-1848; Sallie mar Thos. Thomas a cousin; Fannie mar Gen. Philemon Thomas; Nancy mar Wm. Carson; Betsy mar Wm. Faulkner; Lucy mar Daniel Davis; & Kate.

CAVE.—Benjamin Cave mar 1720 Hannah Bledsoe & had Benj. 2nd who mar Eliz. Brefield; Wm.; John; David; Richard mar Elizabeth Craig; Eliz. mar Col. Wm. Johnson; Hannah mar Capt. Mallory; Sarah mar Edward Cayson; Ann mar 1st Philemon Kavenough, 2nd Wm. Strother. John &

Wm. were both married but do not know names of their wives. John's will is on record in Scott Co. Book E, proved March 1810.—Mrs. W. A. Johnston, 45 Hanchett Ave., San Jue, California.

12881. CAVE-THREKILL.—Write Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Mexico, Missouri.

HAWKINS-CRAIG.—Write Mrs. Grace West Baynham, McCredie, Missouri.

12885. MARSHALL.—Write Mrs. W. S. Pile, Marshall, Missouri. I believe these ladies can assist you.—Mrs. Effie S. Wilfley, 4961 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.

12891. CHAPIN.—Zilpah, daughter of Benjamin & Mrs. Jemima (Draper) (Morris) Chapin was b 1 Sept 1765, married Capt. Peter Slater of Worcester, Mass. b. 1760 d 13 Oct. 1831. Their children were James b 24 April 1785; Peter, Jr. b 5 Oct. 1786 d 22 March 1843; Samuel b 20 May 1788; Andrew b 4 Mch 1790; John b 24 May 1792; Luther b 22 Sept 1793 mar Martha Lazell; Sarah b 11 Feb 1796 mar 9 Oct 1816 Roswell Parmenter of Petersham; Wm. b 29 Aug 1797; Elizabeth b 24 April 1799 mar 10 Feb 1819 William H. Howard; Eunice b 20 July 1800; Leonard b 10 Nov 1802; Maria b 16 Jan 1805; Israel b 21 July 1806; Benjamin b 2 July 1810; Seth. Capt. Peter Slater came from England when child & was 14 years old at the time of the Boston Tea Party, helped to throw the tea overboard. He enlisted in Worcester, Mass. served three years in Maj. Treadwell's Col. of Artillery. A monument to his memory is in Hope Cemetery, Worcester, on it are inscribed the names of those who were of the "Tea Party." Ref: Chapin Genealogy, vol 1 page 295.—THADDEUS, son of Benj. & Mrs. Jemima (Draper) (Morris) Chapin of Worcester Mass. (his 3rd wife & dau of Nathaniel Draper) was born 10 April 1756 at Uxbridge, Mass. & died 4 March 1831 at Worcester. He married 29 June 1780 Lucy daughter of Moses & Betty (Hutchins) Whitney b 12 June 1759 & died 1 June 1847. Their children were Benjamin b 29 May 1781 d 15 Jan 1835; Luther b 5 Oct 1783 d 21 Apr 1790 had son Luther of Ware; Jemima b 12 July 1785 d 8 Aug 1846 married Wm.

Coes 14 Sept. 1809; Catherine b 17 March 1787 d 15 Sept 1865; Dorothy b 4 Nov 1789 d 1 June 1844; Lewis b 27 May 1792 d 25 Nov 1874; Leonard b 19 July 1801 d 31 May 1804. Benjamin Chapin Sr. served as Corporal in Capt. Jesse Stone's Co., Col' Job Cushing's Reg't which marched to the relief of Bennington, Vermont 1777. Ref: Chapin Genealogy, vol 1, pages 293-4.—Mrs. Jennie B. Rayburn, 1203 East Grove St., Bloomington, Illinois.

12891. CHAPIN.—The Chapin Book by Gilbert Warren Chapin vol 1 pp 2, 5, 23, 97, 98, 295. Samuel Chapin bp in England 8 Oct 1598 died in Springfield Mass 11 Nov 1675 mar 9 Feb 1623 Cicely Penny bp 21 Feb 1601 died in Springfield 8 Feb 1682-83 and had son Josiah b 1634 died in Mendon, Mass 10 Sept 1726 mar 1st 30 Nov 1658 Mary King b 15 June 1639 d 30 May 1676, daughter of John & Mary King. Their son Seth Chapin b in Braintree 4 Aug 1668 d in Mendon 1 Apr 1746, mar 2nd 25 March 1691 in Medfield Bethiah, daughter of John & Mary Wood Thurston, b in Medfield 30 April 1671-2 died in Mendon 2 Mch 1744. Their son Benjamin b in Mendon 6 Apr. 1713 died in Worcester 6 May 1782 mr 3rd wife 3 Jan 1750, Mrs. Jemima widow of Edward Morris and daughter of Nathaniel Draper of Woodstock. She was b 30 Mch 1720 & d 25 Oct 1798. Their daughter Zilpha married 2 June 1784 Peter Slater.—Mrs. Ella May Lewis, 2335 Main St., Springfield, Massachusetts.

12892. BATES.—Mass. Soldiers & Sailors, vol 1 page 781: Asa Bates. private Capt. Jos. Hoar's Company Col Gideon Burt's Hampshire County Regiment. Served June 11 to June 20 1782. Marched to Springfield & Northampton. The captain of this company belonged to an old Brimfield family.—H. W. Jenks.

12893. ROOT.—Martin Root private, Westfield Co. Minute Men; Lt. John Shepard. Marched 20 Apr 1775, Lexington Alarm. Several other enlistments Last 21 Sept 1777 on expedition to Saratoga. Mass. Soldiers & Sailors. vol 13 page 555.—H. W. Jenks.

D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 22, 1927		Changes since report as of December 2, 1927			
				Chapters		Members	
		Chapter	Total	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	35	1,552	1,621			2	
Alaska	1	29	31				1
Arizona	6	269	273			1	
Arkansas	18	878	910				9
California	68	4,516	4,871				9
Colorado	36	2,357	2,450				3
Connecticut	52	6,664	6,715				13
Cuba	1	25	28				
Delaware	4	175	177				
District of Columbia	60	3,527	3,717				12
Florida	29	1,660	1,688			4	
Georgia	95	5,100	5,170				12
Hawaiian Islands	2	147	157				1
Idaho	10	475	488			2	
Illinois	100	8,837	9,345				36
Indiana	82	5,857	5,962				13
Iowa	103	5,747	6,012				23
Kansas	39	2,528	2,623				6
Kentucky	50	2,658	2,699				11
Louisiana	13	755	796				4
Maine	36	2,329	2,346				2
Maryland	25	1,456	1,503				9
Massachusetts	105	8,410	8,601				33
Michigan	60	5,007	5,105				21
Minnesota	50	2,672	2,748				11
Mississippi	29	1,283	1,328				4
Missouri	85	5,572	5,758				13
Montana	12	659	679				3
Nebraska	47	2,629	2,742				12
Nevada	1	39	42				
New Hampshire	36	2,363	2,391				4
New Jersey	57	4,280	4,535				2
New Mexico	5	267	281				3
New York	165	16,757	17,537				54
North Carolina	51	2,512	2,646				7
North Dakota	9	386	399				3
Ohio	104	8,616	8,872				20
Oklahoma	32	1,548	1,621				7
Oregon	19	1,316	1,368				8
Pennsylvania	116	11,726	12,028				25
Philippine Islands	1	35	42				
Rhode Island	15	1,463	1,492				5
South Carolina	62	2,747	2,785				8
South Dakota	12	561	610				3
Tennessee	43	2,592	2,656				6
Texas	55	3,525	3,662			2	
Utah	2	245	252				2
Vermont	32	2,143	2,161				2
Virginia	61	3,020	3,148				
Washington	42	2,364	2,448				5
West Virginia	30	2,031	2,097				2
Wisconsin	42	2,692	2,801				8
Wyoming	9	352	378				1
Foreign	4	148	195				
Total	2,258	157,501	*162,990			11	436

* Total at large membership, 5,489.

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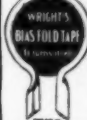


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